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19

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 187— BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji's Departure For London Still Undecided.

—:o:—

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET ON TUESDAY.

—:o:—

Awaiting For Bombay Governor's Reply.

MUSLIM DIVINES MEET GANDHIJI IN BOMBAY.

The Congress Working Committee came to an abrupt ending on Sunday evening as the much-awaited reply from the Governor of Bombay to Mahatmaji was not received. A cryptic wire from Government House, Poona was received by Gandhiji on Sunday afternoon to the effect that "Letter from the Government follows."

Even if the letter is received to-day (Monday), the Working Committee will not meet as Monday being Gandhiji's Silence Day, he will not be able to participate in the deliberations. The Working Committee, therefore, meets on Tuesday at 8 a.m. at "Mani Bhuvan" when the intriguing question of Gandhiji's departure to London is likely to be decided finally.

All the members of the Working Committee except Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has left for Hyderabad are continuing their stay in Bombay.

Earlier in the afternoon the Working Committee discussed the question of appointing a Swadeshi Board.

The Working Committee of the Congress met again on Sunday morning at "Mani Bhuvan" at 9 a.m.

It appears that the communication which Gandhiji is expecting from Sir Ernest Hotson is not yet received and in its absence the Committee could not discuss the question of Gandhiji's going to London. It however discussed some other matters of routine business.

MUSLIM DIVINES ARRIVE.

When the meeting of the Committe was over a number of prominent members of the Jamiatul Ulema-i-Hind including Maulana Kifayatullah, and Maulana Ahmed Saeed the president and Secretary of the Jamiat respectively and Maulana Husein Ahmed met Gandhiji and discussed with him the question of solving the communal problem.

WAIT AND SEE.

It is understood Gandhiji informed the leaders of the Jamiat that for the present the Congress was waiting for opinion on the formula that the Working Committee has placed before the country. In response to the invitation extended by the Committee several formulas were received and at a later date they would be discussed.

A PROMISE.

It is also unlerstood that Gandhiji assured the Jamiat leaders that at any time when the question would be discussed the formula suggested by the Working Committee at Saharanpur would receive due consideration. He is also understood to have recognised the services rendered by the Jamiatul-Ulema during the Civil Disobedience Movement and said that it was but natural that their proposals should be considered by the Congress with the attention they deserved.

The Jamiat leaders seem to have been well impressed by the assurance given by Gandhiji.

Not An Epitaph But A Message To Recreate Its Activities

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S LETTER TO SOLDIERS OF THE FLAG.

The following message was sent by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the Special Session of the Dal's Conference:—

"I regret I cannot be present at the Volunteer Conference this afternoon as I am just leaving for Hyderabad. But I wish to place on record my deep and sincere appreciation of the unwearied and single-hearted services rendered by my friend Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who is the only true begetter of the Seva Dal. To him and his band of devoted workers we owe years of silent and desciplined service in the National Cause. They have brought a sense of trained and responsible earnestness that leaves in times of crisis the vast untrammelled enthusiasm of crowds.

This Conference which meets to-day is not to write the epitaph of the Seva Dal but to recreate its activities and influence into a fuller and richer opportunity of co-ordinated service under the Congress Banner. All my benediction goes to the soldiers of the Flag.

(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

(Full Reports of the Conference on page 5.)

RED SHIRTS MERGE IN CONGRESS

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

The general Secretaries of the Congress Working Committee have issued the following statement to the press:—

Some misunderstandings having arisen in regard to the Congress work in the North-West Frontier Province and the relations between the Provincial Congress Organisation and the Afghan Jirga and the Khudai Khidmatgars, the Working Committee met Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan Ali Gulkhan, Hakim Abdul Jalil, Mr. Peer Baksh, Khan Amir Mohammad Khan and Srimati Nikho Devi and discussed future work in the N. W. F. P.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED

As a result of these discussions misunderstandings were removed and the Frontier leaders agreed to work together in accordance with certain decisions arrived at. It was pointed out that the Afghan Jirga was working the Congress programme and the Khudai Khidmatgars were acting as volunteers for giving effect to this programme. But as the Afghan Jirga had a separate constitution of its own it was no part of the Congress organisation. Confusion had also arisen owing to the use of a variety of flags by the Jirga.

NEW PROVINCIAL JIRGA

It was agreed by the Frontier leaders that the present Frontier P. C. C. and the Afghan Jirga should coalesce and the new provincial organisation formed in accordance with the Congress constitution should represent the Congress in the province. This newly elected Committee will be the Frontier P. C. C. In the language of the province, it may be described as the Frontier Province Jirga. Similarly the district and local Congress Committees may be described as local Jirgas, the fact that they are Congress Committees being also clearly stated.

RED SHIRTS TO MERGE IN CONGRESS

The Khudai Khidmatgars, it was agreed should become Congress volunteer organisations in accordance with the Working Committee's recent resolution. The name 'Kudai Khidmatgars' may, however, be retained. The whole organisation should be conducted in accordance with the constitution, rules and programme of the Congress. The flag to be used henceforth will, of course, be the National Flag.

At the request of the Working Committee and the Frontier leaders, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has undertaken to shoulder the burden of leading the Congress movement in the Province.—A.P.

Hospital Building Collapses In Hankow

FLOOD HAVOC IN CHINA

LONDON, August 9.

Hankow.—Four hundred persons have perished as a result of collapse of Union Mission Hospital. The collapse was caued by the floods.—Reuter.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN KHANDESH.

Peasants Lock Their Houses At Approach Of Talatis

(BY MAIL).

JALGAON, Aug. 8.

Agrarian discontent has been brewing of late at Anchalgaon, a Jahagir village in the East Khandesh district, where agriculturists have refused to make payment of assessments to the local jahagirdar. The latter sought Government help and the Collector of the District went to the village on Thursday last to recover rents due to Jahagirdar. It is said that when the Talati went to the village recently to recover the dues, all the tenants went away locking their houses and refusing to pay anything. Prior to the departure of the Collector from the village, a pleader waited upon him and urged that tenants grievances should be redressed before any action was taken.—A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

Crops Destroyed And Houses Damaged

(BY MAIL).

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 7.

Owing to the torrential downpour of rain between 12 and 15th and 23rd and 25th July last, all the rivers and the streams have been flooded and have caused serious damages. In the northern division paddy crops on the banks of the rivers in the Sangameshwar taluka have been either washed away or otherwise destroyed. In the southern division nearly 150 houses have been damaged. Relief committees have been appointed at a number of places in the district and the work of collecting funds is in progress.—A.P.

PRESENT UNITED FRONT AT R. T. C.

Jinnah Speaks At Shaukat Ali Conference.

NEED FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Maulana Shaukat Ali missed the train last night. He attended the session of the U. P. Muslim Conference for a few minutes this morning and left by the ten o'clock train. The Nawab of Salempur took the chair.

NEED FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

Before the proceedings began, Mr. Jinnah was asked to address.

Mr. Jinnah who was received with a great ovation said, "I was invited by the Secretary of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference to meet the Executive in Allahabad. I want to make it clear that I am not a member of the All Parties Conference nor of the Executive Board nor a delegate but I felt it my duty to come here and to put my views before Executive Board. When I came here I found you were holding the U. P. Muslim Conference and acceded to your invitation to address you. The first thing I wish to tell you is that it is now absolutely essential that Muslims should stand united. They should close up their ranks and stop internecine warfare. I urge this vehemently."

Mr. Jinnah said all he would say was that he wanted fair play. To his mind the most important question was the Hindu-Moslem problem. He firmly believed that if the Hindus conceded the demands of the Muslim majority in Punjab and Bengal a settlement would be arrived at in a very short time. The next question was that of joint and separate electorates. If the majority demands in Punjab and Bengal were conceded he would prefer a settlement on the basis of joint electorates but he knew a large number—he believed the majority of Muslims—favoured separate electorates.

Mr. Jinnah said he would rather have a settlement on a footing of separate electorates hoping and trusting that when they had worked the new constitution Hindus and Muslims would get rid of distrust

I AM FOR PEACE.

Emphasising the need for unity Mr. Jinnah said "I am for a settlement and for peace between Hindus and Muslims. This is no time for argument and propaganda. This is no time for embittering the feeling between the two communities. I say without hesitation that if the Hindu Muslim question is not settled the British will have to arbitrate and he who arbitrates will keep to himself the substance of power and will enforce the award. I hope my Hindu friends will not misrepresent me nor vilofy me. After all Gandhi himself has said that he is willing to give the Muslims all they want.....My sin is to say the Hindus 'Give Muslims my fourteen points'."

"I AM A COMMUNALIST."

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said he did not want a blank cheque as offered by Gandhi, Patel and others. He wanted them to concede the fourteen points. "When they say they are not communalist I say I am a communalist" said Mr. Jinnah. He appealed to the better sense of the Hindus and hoped that the question would be settled and thus bring prosperity and happiness to millions of citizens.

Referring to the Round Table Conference Mr. Jinnah said if Congress and Gandhiji could get more than he had fought for he would congratulate them. Mr. Jinnah wished the U. P. Conference every success and reminded them of the need for moderation and conciliation. (Applause).—A. P.

(For Mr. Shaukat Ali's Speech (See Page 7.)

SECTION 144 IN PULGAON

Textile Strike Takes Serious Turn

WOMEN PICKETS AT MILL GATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

A grave situation has now arisen at Pulgaon where the textile workers have gone on strike since last month. All efforts of a compromise between the mill authorities and strikers have failed as the Red Flag Union had demanded the unconditional reinstatement of all strikers which the mills refused. Picketing is being done at mill gates by women since the 28th ultimo.

The Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police, Wardha, have proceeded to Pulgaon and Section 144 has been promulgated. "Loyal" workers are now being taken to the mills in lorries with a view to make picketting ineffective.

SHOLAPUR MILL — STRIKES CONTINUES

Arrests And Searches.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Young Worker's League, Bombay, has received information that two of its members, Messrs. Karadkar and Khale, were arrested by the police at Sholapur on Saturday evening. It is understood that the charges against them are in connection with the speeches delivered by them during the mill strike.

CENSORSHIP AT SHOLAPUR?

Telegrams and letters in connection with the strike are being withheld by the authorities in Sholapur.

The strikers are firm and the attendance in the mill was minimum on Saturday. The owners are making every effort to break the strike, but without success. The workers from the "Criminal Tribes Settlement" are taken under pressure to the mill every day, but they refuse to do any work.

STRIKE WAVE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Philip Antone, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, is at present in Sholapur, helping the local workers in conducting the strike. A leaflet has been issued calling upon the workers to continue their fight under the leadership of a rank-and-file strike committee till victory was achieved. The leaflet calls attention to the wave of strikes all over India, especially in the textile industry (Bombay, Poona, Indore, Pulgaon, Calcutta, Benares, Bangalore), and to the preparations for a general strike on the railways.

On Saturday, the police searched the house of Mr. Beke, the Union Secretary, and also the premises of the Youth League.

CONGRESS COMMUNAL FORMULA REJECTED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference with Nawab Muhammad Ismail in the chair passed a resolution to-day as follows:—"Whereas the Congress formula is opposed to the resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference, it cannot be acceptable to Muslims of India."—A.P.

MUSLIM DIVINES' DECISION

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference passed a number of resolutions the principal one demanding that the Minorities Committee of the Round Table Conference should meet before the Federal Structure Committee and unless the demands of the All-India Muslim Conference of April 1931 are accepted delegates should not take part in the Federal Structure Committee nor the plenary session of the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

MR. PATEL SEES STORM AHEAD

When Gandhiji Returns From London National Struggle Will Be Renewed, He Says.

A CHALLENGE TO INDIAN COMMUNISTS ABROAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

On July 7th Mr. V. J. Patel arrived in Berlin from London by aeroplane. He was met at Flughaven by Prof. D.N. Bannerjea, and Mr. Yagnik and was immediately photographed by the Berlin press.

The next day a reception and tea were given in his honour at Hotel Eden, by the Indian National Union of Berlin. There was a crowded attendance, including representatives of the German Foreign Office, the University and other prominent institutions and societies. During tea Miss Bina Addy contributed some Indian songs, composed by Dr. Tagore.

Professor Bannerjea, president of the I.N.U. introduced Mr. Patel, as picturesque and prominent figure in Indian public life, who had sugered and sacrificed a great deal in the cause of Indian freedom.

A PHOPHESY.

Mr. Patel made a stirring speech, emphasising the determination of the Indian people to win independence. He himself regretted the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, but considered Congress bound in Honour to keep it. At the same time he anticipated a renewal of the struggle in a much more intensive form than before when Mr. Gandhi should return from the forthcoming Conference in London, as he, himself, had not found among the many English Politicians with whom he had spoken, any sign of a real appreciation of the Indian spirit or any true conviction of the need for a change of policy.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

Prof. Bannerjea then spoke and referred to Mr. Patel as being possessed of the spirit of eternal youth in spite of his years, and pointed out that in view of the hearty reception given Mr. Patel, it was clear that the German people were eager for facts about India, and that in his opinion foreign Propaganda was essential, not as a substitute for the struggle in India, but as a supplementary factor for its justification and correct interpretation.

AN INDIAN DINNER.

On Friday 15th July the Indian National Union secured an opportunity for Mr. V. J. Patel to speak before a large audience of German Professors and students (and sprinkling of Indian visitors) at the English Seminar of the University of Berlin. After the lecture Mr. Patel, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bannerjea, drove back to Hindustan House (an Indian Restaurant in Berlin) where an Indian dinner was arranged in honour of Mr. Patel, by the Indian National Union.

The Chairman (Mr. Bannerjea) introduced Mr. Patel as an old friend and Colleague, with whom he had the privilege of working on the London Committee of the Indian National Congress years ago. He paid a tribute to Mr. Patel's capacity for hard and sustained work in the public interest. Mr. Patel was then garlanded.

COMMUNISM AND INDIAN STRUGGLE.

In the course of his speech, he deprecated any effort to dragoon communism into the Indian struggle, as it only complicated the issues. The supreme need of the moment was the presentation of a united front, with the immediate object of terminating foreign domination. When Swaraj was actually established in India, there would be time enough to consider systems of Government on their merits. But in the midst of the fight, it would be folly to invite the united opposition of the Princes, the Landlords and the industrial magnates. The few disgruntled Indian communists would do well to return to India and expound their views to their countrymen on the spot, instead of making London, Berlin and Paris, centres of intrigue against the accredited leaders of the Indian National Congress.

Prof. Brandl, of the University of Berlin,—in a humorous and sympathetic speech expressed hearty agreement with the aims of the Indian movement. On Monday morning Mr. Patel flew to Vienna, where he unfortunately has to undergo a serious operation.

PREMIER RETURNS FROM HIGHLANDS

Friendly Talks With Mr. Stimson

RUGBY, Aug. 8.

Prime Minister and his daughter Miss Ishabel MacDonald to-day concluded their two days' visit to century-old farmhouse Shibercross in Sutherland, Scotland as guesas of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson and Mrs. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson and Mr. aMcDonald had a long talk yesterday morning and after luncheon they drove to Dornoch to attend Highland games where the prime Minister presentetd prizes.

The Prime Ministetr when questioned, said that in his conversations with Mr. Stimson, which ranged over many subjects, financial situation was naturally discussed but conversation was, in real, unofficial one and could have no political significance. Conversations were series of friendly talks.—B. O. W.

Crocodiles Carry Away Men

(BY MAIL).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

In connection with the damage caused by the rise of the Jumna river, relief work has been started by some local bodies, including Ramkrishna mission. To add to the distress of the people, the house of a villager at Saratoil has been destroyed by fire and two men, who were the sole earning members of their family were carried away by crocodiles when they were engaged in reaping paddy.—A.P.

LORD GREY SUPPORTS LABOUR GOVT.

Increased Expenditure Must Be Opposed

RUGBY, Aug. 9.

Defining his personal view of the policy of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons in a speech last night, Lord Grey of Fallodon said that at the beginning of present Parliament Liberals felt that the present Government, with whose fiscal and foreign and Indian policy Liberals were in agreement should be supported.

As regards foreign and Indian affairs they still felt there was no reason for any change of Government, but that on the contrary foreign and Indian affairs, and such questions as disarmament had been handled by Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary with patience and skill and ability.

He was more critical of Government in domestic affairs and in particular he expressed the view that danger in financial position was so real that Liberal should oppose increases in public expenditure and vote for policy of economy even if this involved defeat of Government.—B.O.W.

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A

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A 3385

WANTED—AGENTS to sell KEROSENE, CRUDE OIL LUBRIANTS, etc. Apply to The INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R5618

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A (2)

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A

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

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P.

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P R 5621

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M W5

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M R3608

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Trade Announcement.

ALL SORTS MANGO. LICHI GRAFTS 4 years' old, fruiting next year Rs. 25 dozen. Advance essential. Expenses extra. Catalogue free. Director, HORTICULTURAL Farm No. 8, DARBHANGA.
F R 5610A

IRISH FREE STATE HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP, 1931.—Tickets in the above are now obtainable on application, with remittance at the rate of Rs. 7 each to:—VERNON & CO., P. O. Box 79. 37, Second Line Beach, MADRAS.
T R5602

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T R 5623

FURSHI DURRIES.—From Re. 1/- per S. yard. Newar. From Re. 1/4/- per seer. Free transit. Also agencies granted. H. BROTHERS, Zakira Road, Bareilly, U. P.
T R5605

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 10th Instant, at 11 o.clock (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th August, 1931.
3375.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED not to accept or otherwise deal with the following Government Currency Notes bearing Nos. X/3 030386 and X/3 038945 for Rs. 1,000 each as our servant has absconded with the said two notes along with other moneys. Anybody coming across the said two Notes or any one of them will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

JAVANMAL AMARCHAND.
Vithalwady, Bombay 2.
3384

Public Notices

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

Sudama House,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 7th August, 1931.

NOTICE

To

The Holders of Debentures issued by The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and secured by the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 28th December, 1929, made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Dinsha K. Daji as Trustees of the other part.

Gentlemen,

Pursuant to the scheme of arrangement between the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., and the depositors under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 12th August, 1930, Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Holders of Debentures will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of August, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of passing Resolutions for deleting clauses 40 and 48 of the Debenture Trust Deed and substituting new ones.

Every Debenture Holder attending the Meeting is requested to bring with him the Debenture or Debentures held by him.

This notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Deed and Schedule IV thereto.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
3382

NOTICE

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice Posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 11th August, 1931, to the 20th August, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 8th August, 1931.
3381

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHUBAI, wife of Hormusji B. Gazdar, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease, exchange, llen, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring about 413 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Shankarbary Street, being portion of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 12,000 square yards or therabouts and known as Guzdar Park and bearing part of C. Ward No. 2169, Street Nos. 17-1-7 and part of C. Ward Nos. 2163 and 2164 (1), 2149 (3), 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, and Street Nos. 9, 384b, 414c, 414d, 414e, (Girgam Road) and 36 (Dukarwadi) bearing New Survey Nos. 8-12 3135 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 482 and 483 of Bhuleshwar Division which plot of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Plot agreed to be sold to the Trustees of the Marwary School; on or towards the West by building belonging to Rao Bahadur S. B. Mankar, on or towards the North by Shankarbary Street and on or towards the South by the 40th feet Road constructed by the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1931.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALA
Purchasers' Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
3387

Legal Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION have since long issued Cylinder measures made of Copper for measuring grain for the use of the Members of the Said Association and the same belong to the said Association absolutely. Any person or merchant other than the Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association keeping or making use of such measures shall be liable to be dealt with according to the Law. Any person or merchant other than the Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association having come into possession of the Measures of the said Association is requested to return the same to the Secretary of the said Association at their office at 41, Kandewady outside the Fort of Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which action will be taken against him as aforesaid. The said Cylinder measures bear the initial letters of the name of the Association and serial number and date of issue in Gujarati Character.

Bombay dated this 7th day of August, 1931.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association
3377

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF HILL ROAD AND WARODA ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 424 of 1930 (Bai Mariambai, and others vs. Mahomed Sidick Haji Jusab) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judges Order dated the 3rd July, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Sunday the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRST—All those two pieces of land known as Bankhanda and Sangowwal respectively) together with the Bungalow, outhouses and building hereditaments and premises standing thereon and admeasuring about 1482 1/2 square yards but about 1548 square yards according to the Agreement dated the 17th July 1908, situate in the Pakhadi Waroda in Bandra, bearing Thana Collector's Survey No. 92, Pot No. 4 and 5 (now forming non-agricultural Survey No. 3 appropriated to building purposes) and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 87A/352 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Aba Bakar Ismail on the West partly by the property of Hormusji Framji Wadia and partly by the plot secondly hereinafter described, on the South by the public road leading to the church of Chimbai and on the North partly by the property of Ibrahim Aba Goolamhussein and partly by the said plot secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece of vacant land together with trees, shrub, plant etc. standing thereon, situate at Hill Road, Bandra, admeasuring about 644 2/3 square yards, bearing Old Survey No. 192, Pot No. 6, and now assessed as part of City Survey No. 3 and bounded on the East partly by the property now or formerly of Ibrahim and Abba Goolam Husein and partly by the plot firstly described, on the West by the property of Khurshedbai Piroisha Gandhi known as Warden Hall, on the North by Hill Road, and on the South by the plot firstly described and beyond it Waroda Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the under signed.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the Owners, on MONDAY the 10th August, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, Books, vessels umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Folies Bergere Revue.
"PARIS"
With IRENE BORDINI and JACK BUCHANAN.
First National All-Colour Hit!

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Story of a Chorus Girl
BROWN SUGAR
featuring
CONSTANCE CARPENTER.
From the Stage Play by Lady Arthur Lever.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Minstrel Don Juan
RUDY VALEE
in
THE VAGABOND LOVER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Production.

MADAN'S
Coming Talkie Attraction

DRAWING HUGE CROWDS EVEN
MAHATMAJI

MADAN'S
SUPER TALKIE-GEM

WILL ENVY THE NOBLE-SERVICES OF THE UNKNOWN BABY OF INDIA IN THE HINDI—TALKIE DRAMA of PATHOS
ALL-TALKING, SINGING and DANCING
Production of Distinction

NEXT TO
"SHIRIN—FARHAD
WON FAME and BROKE ALL RECORDS

AND THE DESERTED BABY

BHARATI-BALAK

WITH REPUTED STARS DADY SARKARY and MOHAN with SHRIFA and PATIENCE COOPER PHOTOPHONED ON POPULAR SYSTEM
"RCA" OF "SHIRIN-FARHAD FAME"
DAILY SHOWS: 5-30 8 and 10-30 P M SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P M
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CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 & 10
THE BIG HOUSE
With
CHESTER MORRIS,
WALLACE BEERY,
ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
LEILA HYAMS
LEWIS STONE
and
A CAST OF 3,000
BLOODSHED!
REVOLUTION!!
MURDER!!!
RIOTS!!!!
3,000 ARMED CONVICTS HEADED BY "BUTCH" HUNGRY AND DESPERATE.
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
A M.G.M. ALL-TALKING SCREEN SENSATION.
Also
CHARLIE CHASE
IN
BIG SQUAWK
ALL-TALKING COMEDY.
Free List Suspended.
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GREATEST NEED.

BIRTH CONTROL PILLS—An efficacious remedy. If taken internally 7 days once during one menses. Guaranteed, sures and safest Rs. 5/-.

KAMINI BIHAR—Extraordinary tonic. Quite safe and guaranteed. 16 Pills Re. 1. 40 Pills Rs. 2.

LION'S FAT—Renowned external application to give increased nerve vigour. Full effect in 5 tolas Rs. 4. One tola Re. 1.
DR. S. C. BHADURI, M.B.
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The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

CONGRESS CANNOT DO POLICE DUTY

Nor Compensate The Act Of Thieves

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, August 6.

In reply to a letter of the Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, regarding the prosecution of one Basayya Chanabasayya Ganganarsi of Mardur, in Haveri Taluka, under section 117 I.P.C., Mr. Hearthshorn, the Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar, states as follows:—

"If it could be shown to the satisfaction of the D.M. that the apparent theft of trees does not really amount to a common theft, by giving out the names of the offenders and producing the several cart-loads of wood or their cash value, so as to prove good faith as far as the presumed dishonest intention is concerned, the D. M. would have no objection to take further order from Government with a view to suspension of further proceedings, since there is no least intention of proceeding in respect of genuine political offences committed up to the time of the agreement so long as their genuine political nature and good faith is reasonably demonstrated or is itself apparent."

Basayya has been hauled up for alleged inciting of people to cut the Government Babul trees, when some unknown persons never connected with the Congress cut the trees and carried away the wood. This has apparently no connection with the Forest Satyagraha which some people practised at Mardur and whom he congratulated.

REPLY TO DISTT. MAGISTRATE

In reply to the letter the Secretary states that he could not follow the latter's logic, as the latter had already admitted that the eight satyagrahis had cut the trees openly in pursuance of the programme of the Congress, and the case against them was withdrawn according to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. And the accused had congratulated them, the Satyagrahis and not thieves, and that before the Pact. In view of the release of hundreds of persons in the same position under the terms, he states, he is not able to understand how this case differed frmo those. He states that the Congress had never any programme to shield offenders, and if some mischievous persons have cut the trees it is the duty of the police to trace them out. Ofcourse, the Congress will co-operate in the matter. But it is not reasonable to demand of the Congress to find out the culprits or pay the price of the wood for wood taken off by theives.

He is further personally seeing the Collector in connection with this.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby.—The King's cutter Britania secured the first prize in the race on the final day of the Cowes Regatta. The Queen watched the racing from the Royal yacht. According to the present arrangements Their Majesties leave London for Sandringham next Tuesday and will proceed to Scotland on Thursday the 20th.—B. O. W.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN KONKAN LIKELY

Bombay Records Earth Quake

POONA, August 9.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Northeast India Peninsula, Central Provinces, Gujarat, East Rajputana and Punjab Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Berar, west Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, east Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Bombay. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, East and North Punjab and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Amraoti two inches; Jhansi, Dehradun and Jagdalpur one and ahalf, Guna, Seoni and Pendra three quarters, Neemuch, Sutna, Khandwa, Saugor and Nagpur a half, Sialkot, Murree two, Udaipur and Deesa one, Rajkote a half, Ahmedabad, Dalhousie a quarter, Khandala five, Mahabaleshwar four, Mercara three, Ratnagiri and Calicut two, Bombay and Cochin one and a half, Malegaon, Trivandrum and Cocanada one; Parbani, three quarters.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue to be active in Burma, Northeast India, Peninsula and Central Provinces. Rainfall will increase in Gujarat, Central India and east Rajputana and extend in west Rajputana, United Provinces east and noth Punjab and Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely in Arakan, Konkan and along and near Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at origin about 1600 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at nine hours forty-two minutes Indian Standard Time on Saturday 8th August.—A.P.

VOLUNTEER DETAINED WITHOUT WRITTEN ORDER

Hunger-Striking As Protest Since Thursday.

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN, Aug. 8.

Jamnadas Devchand, volunteer, Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal, who is involved in the alleged assault on police during hartal and the police strike during June is detained in Morvi by the Police authorities in a private house. No written order, it is alleged, was served on him, debarring his free movement. A policeman guards the entrance of the house where he is detained. He is on hunger-strike since 6th inst., as a protest.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. Sponsored programme by H.M.V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.:—Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma's talk on "Glory of Aryan Women" (in Hindi).

7 p.m.:—Miss Lakdawalla's instrumental music; and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

Hasmukh wife of Champaklal, G. Modi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, expired on Friday the 7th instant. Deeply mourned. May her soul rest in peace.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" arrived London on the 7th inst.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA

The Executive Committee of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Bombay will be meet to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. at the usual place.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST CORPORATION RESOLUTION RE-FIRE BRIGADE

A meeting of the Mandvi Ward voters and rate-payers will be held at Kharak Bazaar to protest against the Corporation's resolution about municipal fire Brigade when Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Straits, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Havre Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa, per extra S.S. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

DISORGANISED PARSI CHARITIES:—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association, Prof. P.A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Disorganised State of Parsi Charities" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge.

MEETING OF IMPERIAL BANK SHARE-HOLDERS:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, an informal meeting of the share-holders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Office of the Association (Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street), to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. to consider the steps to be taken to safeguard the interests of the shareholders of the Bank.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

All the picketing sevikas are asked to be present to-day (Monday) at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sangh's new premises at the Arab House, just behind the Congress Free Hospital, 13th Khetwadi lane, Bombay 4, to meet the members of the All-India Congress Committee.

HOUSING SCHEMES

Under the auspices of the Municipal Aided Housing and Bombay Tenant's Welfare Institute Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture on "advantages of Municipal Aided Housing and Parsi Ownership Housing Colony" to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Corporation Hall. Mr. Framji J. Billa will preside.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S OFFICE BEARERS:

The annual General Meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held in Malharbai Hall when the report of the last year was read and adopted and the following were elected as office bearers for the new year.

President: V. P. Shah; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Prabhavati Shukla and Miss Safia Somji; Secretaries: Mr. D. K. Bhatt, Dr. Saraswatibai Manglori and Chaturbhuj Dhanji: Treasurer: Dr. J. V. Vora, L.M. and S.

BOMBAY SANITATION ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Association, if there is a sufficient number of students will commence this year on 24th August.

All those wishing to join are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 20th instant.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 to 4 months lectures will last for three to four months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening at 5-45 p.m. twice a week at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the examination.

A GLORIOUS CHAPTER OF SEVA DAL'S HISTORY COMES TO A CLOSE.

—:o:—

Body Merges Itself Into Congress Organisation.

OPPOSITION FROM YOUNG MEMBERS PROVES FUTILE.

At a special session of the Hindustani Seva Dal Conference held on Sunday afternoon in the Jinnah Hall a resolution was adopted confirming the decision of the Central Board of Volunteers to dissolve all the organisations of the Dal and handing it over to the Working Committee of the Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi opened the Conference and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress president presided in the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Conference was attended by a large number of the members of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. including Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Sayed Mahmud, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Srs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Jairamdas, Daulatram, K. F. Nariman, Dr. D. D. Sathey, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mrs. Karaladevi Chattopadhya and others.

Mrs. Naidu who could not attend the Conference had sent message saying that the Congress was not meant to write an epitaph on the Seva Dal but to make it more useful for national service.

—:o:—

DETAILS.

The proceedings commenced at the appointed hour with a song by a lady volunteer of the Seva Dal.

Mr. S.V. Sohoni then welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of the Reception Committee. He said they had met there to hand over the management of the Seva Dal to the Congress. He welcomed the decision of the Central Board. The duty of a volunteer was to serve and he should have no objection to serve under anybody. In his opinion it was a privilege to serve directly under the Congress.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi then declared the Conference open after making a short speech. He said the Conference was meant not to write the epitaph of the Seva Dal as Mrs. Naidu who was asked to preside but could not do so owing to her departure to Hyderabad had said in her letter. On the contrary it was meant to make the Seva Dal stronger. The Congress now wanted to bring the Dal under its direct control because it felt that the time had come when it should organise all the volunteers in the country and bring them under its own control.

LAST YEAR'S LESSON.

Proceeding he said "The fight we carried on last year impressed upon me the need of training and discipline among the volunteers. The volunteers that we got as the struggle proceeded had not the required training. Although we gained much by that struggle we also suffered in certain respects. You might not be knowing it. But I know it better. Although I was behind the bars of Yeravda I was getting newspapers and I could see what was going on in the country from day to day. It is but natural, when there is mass awakening. But if there is no discipline many evils are sure to creep in. It did happen like that in the last struggle.

SOUL OF CONGRESS.

The volunteer organisations are in fact the very soul of the Congress. The very existence of the Congress depends on them, because they are the army of the Congress. Of course our army is to be non-violent. We have adopted a new way. Our army is not to bear arms. Nor have we make use of amunitions. The Congress has decided to save India by that new weapon. We have already achieved considerable success by following that way. And we mean to achieve more. But our success depends on our non-violent army of volunteers. If they do not save India, if instead of saving they themselves destroy it, if instead of being the apostles of non-violence they themselves become the votaries of violence how can we expect to suceed in our struggle?

CHANGE FOR GOOD.

Although I was behind the bars of Yeravda I was getting newspapers regularly and I could see what was going on. I felt that if we want to use the Seva Dal for our purpose we must effect certain changes and make it more useful for our work. It is to bring about that change that we have met here. That is the object of this Conference.

Those who have been serving the Seva Dal or helping it in other ways need not be sorry for this change because this change is for the good of the Seva Dal. It is for the good of the country. It is to conserve all that was good in the Seva Dal and to put new life into it. We expect that the changes will strengthen the Dal and make it more useful for the service of the country.

DAL IS OUR ARMY.

The Working Committee had decided to entrust the work to Dr Hardikar and Pandit Jawaharlal. The Committee expects very good results from this new arrangement. We require the services of the Seva Dal in every case. At present we are living in peace time. Whether the Truce is followed by a permanent peace or whether we have to start the struggle again we require the services of the Dal. As I said it is our army and we have to maintain it. I must admit that so far I did not take any great interest in the work of the Seva Dal although I consider myself always a good soldier and am keenly interested in such matters. I hope that this new arrangement will immensely enhance your strength. I wish it is so. That is my blessing to you on this occasion if I can give any blessing".

DISSOLUTION OF DAL.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi then moved the following resolution:—

"This Special Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal accepts the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress constituting the Hindustani Seva Dal the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress and in order to transfer the entire Dal volunteer Organisation throughout India to the Congress so as to facilitate the immediate starting of the Congress Volunteer Organisations of the Hindustani Seva Dal by the Executive of the Congress, this Conference resolves that the All-India Volunteer, the Provincial and other Boards of the Dal including the Women's Central, Provincial and local Committees are hereby dissolved and all assets of the Hindustani Seva Dal throughout India shall stand hereby transferred to the Working Committee of the Congress subject to the existing liabilities; provided that pending the transfer of the Seva Dal Organisation to the Working Committee or to such Boards or individuals that may be appointed in this behalf by the Working Committee, the existing Boards of the Seva Dal shall continue to function."

CONGRESS MILITARY DEPT.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Sambamurti thanked Gandhiji for his blessings and the kind words he had said about the Seva Dal. He said that the resolution wanted the delegates to do three things. Firstly they were to approve the resolution of their Central Board. He gave a brief history of how the idea of founding an organisation like the Dal originated, how it came to be established at the time of the Cocoanada Congress in 1923 and how it progressed throughout the country during the last eight years. He added that after their service to the Congress for the last eight years they were now offering the organisation itself to the Congress. Henceforth it was to be the Military Department of the Congress Government.

EMERGENCY MEASURE.

Secondly they were asked to dissolve all the organisations under the Seva Dal as it was necessary to bring into existence the new order that the Congress was to establish in their places. And lastly to transfer the assets and liabilities of the Seva Dal to the Congress Working Committee. He knew that there were some members who were not satisfied with the arrangements and especially with the hurry in which the Conference was called, but he wanted them to remember that it was an emergency mesaure and in view of the blessings that Gandhiji had given he requested them not to express any difference but to accept the proposal without any opposition.

MRS. GOKHALE'S SUPPORT.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle seconding the resolution said that when she was the president of the local War Council she had felt the need of an independent volunteer organisation of the Congress under its control. The other two lady presidents of the War Council Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar also held a similar view. She was glad that after all the Working Committee had decided to have such an organisation. She referred to the heroic way in which 23 women volunteers of the Seva Dal in Bombay protected the National Flag. She wanted that such organisation must be under the direct control of the Congress.

AGAINST HANDING OVER TO CONGRESS

Mr. Mhashabde opposed the resolution. He said that the Conference was called in such a hurry and was not therefore representative of the Seva Dal members. The Dal had now continued for full eight years and throughout that period it had owed allegiance to the Congress. He felt that the Dal could do the services that it did because it was an independent organisation. While the Dal was independent many provinces did not help it and he feared they would not help it seriously even when it went under their control. The change might be in the interest of the Congress but it was certainly not in the interest of the Seva Dal. He was afraid that in a few years there would be nothing left of the Dal than its mere name on paper.

PUTTING DOWN YOUNG MEN

Mr. K. Subbarao also opposed the motion. He said that this move was to put an end to an institution the members of which held advanced views than the Congress leaders. But he wanted to remind the Congress leaders that most of the Seva Dal members are youngsters and it was not possible to curb their advanced views although they might be silenced for a while by such methods.

Mr. Bhadkamkar advised his young friends of the Seva Dal not to be in a hurry and to think twice before they decided to merge themselves into the Congress. It would be easy to do so he said but if they ever wanted to get out of it would be impossible.

Mr. Shippanlal Suxena supported the resolution although he was dissatisfied with the hurry in which the whole thing was being done.

JAWAHARLAL REPLIES

Pandit Jawaharlal replied to all the objections raised by the opponents. He said those who opposed it did not understand the present situation in the country. He was surprised to hear those objections from Seva Dal volunteers.

"GOING TO HELL."

He did not know how they could say that after a few years they would not hear anything about the Dal except its name. "What would happen after four or five years was that either we become a free nation or perish in this struggle. Whatever happens one thing is certain that we are not going to live like dumb driven cattle. Either we will be free or go to hell."

He announced that the same day they had agreed with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the leader of the Khudai Khidmatgars to bring the entire Khudai Khidmatgar organisation under the control of the Congress. Henceforth every member of that "army" which now numbered over 50,000 and whose number was increasing every day would be a member of the Congress. Those who suggested that the Congress would not keep up the Seva Dal organisation in the manner in which it should be maintained were sadly mistaken about the work of the Congress and the way in which Congress was doing things.

The resolution was put to vote and carried by a large majority. There was continued laughter for several minutes when a good number of Bal Virs (Wanar Sena member raised their hands against the motion).

Sit. Baba Saheb Deshmukh moved the following resolution which was seconded by Dr. Chandulal Desai and accepted.

This Conference appoints a Committee consisting of (1) Sjt. B. Sambamurti, (2) Dr. N. S. Hardiker, (3) Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, and (4) Sjt. H. S. Kawjalgi, to wind up the affairs of the All-India and subordinate Boards by the 15th of September 1931. and to hand over the charge to the Working Committee or to such persons as it may appoint in this behalf by that date or as early thereafter as the Committee is prepared to take charge.

Pandit Jawaharlal moved the following resolution which was also accepted.

This Conference places on record its warm appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. N. S. Hardiker, and other life-workers, members and Officers of the Seva Dal during nearly eight years and trusts that they will give their full co-operation in the organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal on a more vigorous and extensive scale under the new Scheme of the Congress.

SAMBAMURTI'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

Babu Rajendraprasad moved the following resolution which was seconded by Babu Mohanlal Suxena and was adopted by the House.

This Conference also records its appreciation of the services of Sjts. B. Sambamurti, President and the members of the All-India Volunteer Board and the Members of the Women's Central Committee of the Dal.

Sjt. Sambamurti thanked Sardar Vallabhbhai and Gandhiji and hoped that under the guidance of the Congress president and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Dal would gain in strength and efficiency and continue to do useful national service.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a few concluding remarks to the Seva Dal Volunteers and assured them that the Congress would do all that it can to see that the Seva Dal was kept in good trim.

The Conference concluded in an hour and a half after with the singing of "Bande Mataram" by Seva Dal girls.

GANDHIJI LAYS CORNER STONE OF NEW EYE HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

He Commends The Donors And Workers.

The laying of the corner stone of the new building of the Aimal M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital was laid by Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday morning last at Parel. Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by his son Mr. Devidas Gandal, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach came to the pandal at the appointed time. He was received by Drs. Sardesai, Athawale and other members of the staff and taken to the pandal specially erected for the occasion.

On Mahatmaji taking his seat on the dais Dr. D. D. Sathaye opened the proceedings by giving a short history of the institution He said it was started in July 1914.

The number of beds in the beginning were only 6 but with the increase of work they had to be increased to 12 and later to 18. After a few years Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy, a rich and generous Parsi gentleman of the locality offered for the use of the hospital the portion of his chawl at nominal rent of Re. 1 per month as long as the hospital remained. The Hospital was hence called the Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital after the name of his deceased wife Mrs. Aimai This building has accommodation for 32 beds. Even those were found to be insufficient and so the promoters of the hospital decided to erect a large building that would accomodate 75 beds and the other departments such as the pathological and bacteriological laboratories, a large library and museum for the post graduates and a lecture hall for the College of Ophthalmology.

The number of students and practitioners that took advantage of the hospital was 500. In the first year the number of new cases was 1234, in the fifth year the number was 6,427, in the tenth year the number was 9200, and the fifteenth year the number was 9,606 and last year the same figure was 9959.

He then requested Mahatmaji to perform the function.

GANDHIJI THANKS DONORS.

Mahatma Gandhi in reply made a very short speech. He thanked the Parsi donor for his generous support to the Eye Hospital and was very glad to learn that Mr. Ratansha, son of Mr. Merwanji and other members of the family cherished the same feeling of goodwill towards this institution and said the institution deserved every kind of consideration and would not be wanting in help from the family members of Mr. Merwanji and the public. He was pleased to find one more example of philanthropy in the Parsi community, which was known for its cosmopolitan charity.

After the speech Dr. Sathaye introduced Mr. Ratansha and Miss Aloobai, son and daughter respectively of late Mr. Merwanji. Then Mahatma was led to the place where arrangements to lay the corner stone of the building were made and he performed the ceremony.

FUTURE OF SEVA DAL.

Jawaharlal's Talk To Karnataka Leaders.

Since the last resolution of the Working Committee regarding Seva Dal, Karnataka leaders have urged that the Head Quarters of the Central Volunteer Organisation should continue to be at Karnataka, since the organisation was born in Karnataka and since Dr. Hardikar, the soul of the movement has developed the institution best in Karnataka.

Naturally they were all anxious to know their responsibilities from Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawaharlalaji in the matter. A meeting of all the A.I.C.C members from Karnataka and some of the prominent Karnataka residents of Bombay had been arranged in the Seva Dal Office in Girgaon on Saturday night. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sadashivrao Karnad and others attended.

PANDITJI'S TALK WITH LEADERS.

Panditji while addressing the small assembly went through the history of the resolution of the Working Committee and said that Karnataka has now the glory and the honour of having the central organisation there but at the same time no glory and honour can be unattended by burdens. But the burden was not much because the organisation would be run by the Working Committee, still since the permanent corps would have to be maintained.

A number of questions were then asked by Sjt. Sadashiva Rao, the President of the K. P. C. C. and by Messrs. Diwakar and Koujalgi. The question of the ownership of the Dal Building at Bagalkot was raised. Panditji said that they should be at present hand over to the Working Committee for training officers and it might promise to hand over the building to the K. P. C. C. in case the central organisation ceased to work so that the original purpose, namely, the conducting a Physical Culture Academy might be carried out. He told the audience that great responsibility lay on Karnataka and he hoped that it would shoulder the responsibility.

Another meeting was arranged at 4-30 a.m. at "Mani Bhuvan" on Sunday morning. All the A. I. C. C. members from Karnataka and some Karnataka residents attended.

NON-VIOLENT FIRE TO SPREAD FROM KARNATAK.

Dr. Hardikar started the discussion and Mahatmaji said:—"I had not interested myself much in Seva Dal affairs. But for the last some months I have been thinking about it. When the question of giving a grant to the Seva Dal came up before the Working Committee, we thought of having a full discussion and this resolution is the result. I want a disciplined non-violent army, an organised non-violent army. Believing as I do in absolute non-violence, I would like that Karnataka should become a live force and the fire should spread to other parts of India. It might be that temporarily there are clouds in the sky, there are ugly things enacted out of communal prejudices but I have optimism enough to feel that all this will pass. I feel that if even there were a few volunteers with non-violence as their creed they would save many an ugly situation.

In reply to certain questions Mahatmaji said: "I do not understand this making of compartments in non-violence, saying I shall be non-violent to government but violent to my own brethren. It is a poison which has to be eschewed out and out and once for all. If you read history with my eyes you will see that violence has always brought down its victim and it has ever brought a real awakening in the masses. I would like that the women's organisation is quite separate though possibly it may be in charge of the same person. For instance, Pandit Jawaharlal would be the member in charge of both organisations which are quite separate for all practical purposes."

SABARMATI ASHRAM WANTS NO MONEY

What He Will Do With Parsi Contribution ?

Swami Anand writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi's attention having been drawn by your correspondent to the notice that appeared in the Bombay newspapers to the effect that the proceeds from the sale of tickets for the meeting held on 7th instant under the auspices of the Parsi Rijkiya Sabha would be utilised for helping the Sabarmati Ashram, he expressed great surprise at it and said that he had never seen the statement in question.

As is, well-known the Sabarmati Ashram has never made a public appeal for funds since its foundation 16 years ago and depends solely on the willing contributions of friends who believe in and sympathise with the ideals for which the Ashram stands.

Mahatmaji further stated that he had no intention to utilise the amount presented to him for the Ashram funds but that it would be devoted solely for the cause of the Daridra-Narayan.

KHAR ROAD TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary, Khar Tenants' Association, writes:—

"Many bungalows are vacant and rents continue diminishing by 12-1/2 per cent. There is demand for small tenements rents of which ranging from Rs. 25 to 30. Future landlords and their contractors are requested to construe buildings to the requirements of middle class tenants.

It has come to the notice of the Association, that some tenants are vacating after 15 days notice and some landlords give only 15 days notice. It is gleaned not be made a precedent and all tenants must insist on a month's notice in either side.

Complaints regarding accommodation of pump water in latrines, have been forwarded to Bandra Municipality for necessary action.

NAUJAWANS AND A. I. C. C. MEETING

A Report Contradicted

The Joint Secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Free Press Journal" which however was not published in that paper:—

"My attention has been drawn to a press report in your yesterday's issue where in it is said that young men who claimed to be members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha had a feeble attempt at picketing the A. I. C. C. members from attending the meeting in the afternoon. I have to emphatically contradict this piece of wrong information and inform you of the true facts of the demonstration of the Naujawan Sabha which has not as yet found a place in your paper. There was absolutely no demonstration organised by the Naujawans in the afternoon as alleged by you. A mass meeting was held at Chowpatty under the auspices of the N. B. S. with Dr. G. Y. Chitnis in the chair. He explained the futility of the R. T. C. in the attainment of Complete National Independence and called upon the workers to continue the relentless fight for the capture of political power and assert their right of self-determination. After the meeting a huge procession was organised which marched to Gowalia Tank with placards "Boycott R. T. C." "Long Live Revolution," "Down Down with Congress Liberal Pact." etc.,

On the way the processionists stopped in front of the building where the A. I. C. C. was sitting and demonstrated their resentment with cries of "Down Down with R. T. C." for the Congress having given up the fight for Complete Independence in favour of R. T. C. Another meeting was then held on the Gowalia Tank Maidan and a resolution condemning the present policy of the Congress and confirming their faith in Complete National Freedom and the attainment of the same through a bitter struggle against British Imperialism was unanimously passed amidst great applause and cheers. There after the procession marched to the Congress House and dispersed.

I trust you will give the same publicity to this correct report as was given to the contradictory in all fairness to the Naujawans of Bombay."

ARREST OF NATIONAL WORKERS IN PATIALA

Protest Meeting.

Under the auspices of Bombay Sikh Association and Naujawan Bharat Sabha, a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. (to-day Monday, at Chowpatty sands, to protest against the arrest of National workers in Patiala State and "the misrule of Maharajah of Patiala."

Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Sjt. Amritlal Seth and other prominent States' workers will be present at the meeting.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS

All the captains are informed that they should present with their volunteers in uniform at Azad Maidan at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday the 13th inst. Sjt. G. G. Sherman has been appointed training officer.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1931.

A MOVING APPEAL

The most impressive feature of the session of the All-India Congress Committee that came to a close on Saturday was Mahatma Gandhi's remarkable speech towards the end of the Committee's proceedings. The speech was regarding his attendance at the Round Table Conference, the difficulties still hindering it and the propriety of his being the sole representative of the Congress. Again and again he said that he was leaving no stone unturned to see if he could go to the Conference. The greatest difficulty in his way is the precarious condition of the peasants in certain parts of the country like Gujerat, U. P. and the Frontier Provinces as a result of the failure of the local authorities to implement the Truce terms fully. He handsomely acknowledged that Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary of the Government of India had done his best in this respect and as a result matters had been cleared to a great extent. The Viceroy, too, he said, had given him an emphatic assurance that he could proceed to London without the least anxiety and that he (the Viceroy) would do all that lay in his power to implement the Truce terms. But while Gandhiji fully appreciated assurances like this, he could not leave the peasants in a precarious condition without some kind of tangible guarantee that their interests would be safeguarded. He was specially anxious about the Kisans because he has all along identified himself completely with the Kisans, because he rightly regards the Congress "first, second and last", the protector of the Kisans and above all because he is conscious of his being responsible for the great awakening among them, their splendid fight for the country, and for the probability of their being now victimised on that very account. He would never leave them in the lurch to shake hands with persons who, if they choose, could leave no room for any fear about the implementing of the Truce terms. "As I have started the movement", he said, "I hold myself responsible for anything that happens to the peasants. I must see that their interests are absolutely safe. I know there are sufficient men in our ranks to look after the work in my absence. But if I see that all is not well with the peasants, I feel that I should stay on here and continue to do what little I can for them." That is Gandhiji; nothing can shake him on that point.

Yet such a man was shaken to his depths by his own thoughts about recent incidents in the Jinnah Hall and the Hindu-Muslim conflict in general. Here again, conscious of having brought about an awakening among all communities as well as classes, he assumes responsibility, like the Mahatma that he is, even for the abuse of that awakening by any considerable section of any community or class. "When brother raises his hand against brother", he said, "I feel too broken to go so far as London. Although the atmosphere might be clear so far as the Government and the implementing of the settlement are concerned, there may still be danger lying in my way." He was so swayed by emotion while developing this point that once or twice he actually broke down. It seems he had in mind some letters which he has not shared with the public and the sinister possibilities of the present communal conflict. Those who realise the vital importance of inter-communal harmony and who know how poignantly Gandhiji feels on this subject will do well to help him in every possible way in solving the communal problem.

It is unnecessary to review the minor points in Gandhiji's speech, such as the propriety of his being the sole representative of the Congress, or any specific mandates to be given to him. The country is now most concerned with the question whether it will be possible for him, that is to say, for the Congress, to join the R. T. Conference. We trust Gandhiji's intensely human speech will impress upon the public that they as well as the Government can do and should do much to make his attendance at the Conference possible and successful. The duty of the Government is much the easier and, therefore, needs to be done immediately. It is certainly not much that Gandhiji asks of Government by way of a tangible assurance regarding the interests of peasants, he having already waived several points about lesser breaches of Truce terms. The Government will have taken a terrible responsibility on themselves if they fail to give him the assurance he asks for. The people on their part can strengthen Gandhiji's hands at the R. T. Conference considerably, nay, can give him the compelling strength of a giant, if they bring about within the next few days a complete solution of the communal problem, which has been brought so near a solution by the Congress scheme of settlement. We trust that before it is too late, the Government and the public alike will fully respond to the moving appeal of Mahatma Gandhi.

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination in law and in existing practice is a fundamental attributive of every sovereign state. There is no nation, which is not free to do this, and no legislature worth its name would have its power limited by law in this direction. It is one thing to urge that it would be impolitic to have a multiplicity of laws, or to have a hard and harsh treatment of the nationals of some other country, which might resort to retaliation. It can even be urged on some occasions, that behind the wall of discrimination, inefficient and nascent organizations seek to survive. It may be said that competition, free and open, is the only method for securing healthy and self-reliant growth. All these counsels may in turn be justified according to the situation of the country, but, even collectively, they do not argue a case for constitutional restriction on the powers of the State, which it is proposed to create in India.

We would invite attention to the frequent, and now almost too frequent, reference to the goodwill from Indians towards Britain, on which Mahatma Gandhi has never missed a chance to preach. We would reiterate that the only safeguard worth having and on which British interests in India could ultimately rely, is the goodwill of the Indian people. Power is a composite attribute, which cannot be broken up, and once power is transferred to the Indian people, any restrictions, which prevent those, in whom the power is vested, from doing one thing or the other, which they may be wanting to do on public grounds and for the good of India, would not only become absurd, but would be in practice a dead letter, as there are more ways than one of killing a cat. But, are Europeans genuinely trying to secure this goodwill? We have had frequent occasions to comment on the school represented by the Syndenham-Churchill-Inchcape group and the fire-eating Conservatives of the "Morning Post" type. If the inevitability of the transfer of power to Indians could be recognised by Englishmen, they would readily see that the trenches in which they have so far planted themselves, would have to be vacated. While being entitled to scrupulous justice at all times, it would not be open to them to seek a preferential and privileged position. They ought to be reasonable, lest, through their misguided resistance to political change, they create a feeling of deep bitterness against Britain in the Indian mind, which it would take years and years to demolish. Anglo-Indian papers and those, on whom the task of securing British interests has devolved, have worked on this issue from many directions. They claimed equality until Mahatma Gandhi firmly and once for all demolished the plea by his famous parallel of the giant and the dwarf. They have tried to represent that the British community in India is a minority and needs to be protected as a minority, but that is absurd. The British community in India is rooted, socially and politically, in the United Kingdom. India is its place of work for a short period, and in this place of work, a very large number of the British live in complete and water-tight isolation from the rest of the population. Their domicile does not affect their nationality, which remains the same, or their allegiance to English law. Instead of submitting to Indian law, they have claimed and secured privileges, which every right-thinking Indian regards as an assault on his national self-respect. As they are not part of the population, which would be subject to the Indian State, it is absurd to suggest that they would be an important minority of the population. According to the League of Nations, minorities, which can claim and secure constitutional protection, have to be important in number to the extent at all events of 20 to 25 per cent. A small fringe of alien trading population, which temporarily sojourns in this country, cannot by any stretch of logic or of decency set up a claim as being a minority of the population and, therefore, entitled to the same kind of safeguards as are sought by and may be granted to, substantial minorities which are part and parcel of the people of India. The method of approach with regard to protection, which British interests in India seek, is also objectionable. They have sought this through special powers in the hands of the Governors and the Viceroy, thus disturbing the constitutional balance as it should be in every country. The constitutional bias in all free democracies is that, one man cannot set aside what the representatives of the people ask for. All democracies in their origin are the attempts to limit and circumscribe the power of that one man. The claim that England is setting up a democracy in India, by asserting that power and making that power final even under certain circumstances, is one which is bound to be disputed. The attempt to foist on India a pseudo-democratic system is evident in the proposal to take currency, railways and all other important issues out of the control of the legislature. It is an attempt not to deprive the legislature, but to deprive the people, whom the legislature will represent, of real power and such an attempt would be regarded by any free historian of the future as a gigantic fraud on a people, who found themselves for the moment in a difficult, but not too helpless, condition. This is being attempted seriously with an amazing degree of hypocrisy, and it is being done all for the sake of the British interests in this country, i.e., of the continuation of the privileged position of a few Englishmen. The Indian people have many shortcomings, including an abundance of generous good nature, but, at a certain stage they must realise what has been done to circumscribe their liberties, and we would like to state it with the most genuine desire to pave the way for a friendly understanding with Britain, that this is not the way to lay the foundations of that goodwill, on the strength of which alone British interests in India can obtain success. The Indian representatives of the first Round Table Conference have been outwitted on this issue and they found it out on their return. An attempt is being made to outwit the Congress and the second sessions of the Round Table Conference. In the best interests of England and India we would urge those, who are making this attempt, to desist from it, not merely because we are certain that the attempt would be a failure, but that in the wake of the failure will arise an atmosphere of suspicion and bitterness.

It is to the credit of Lord Irwin and of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, that a section of the British people has now begun to realise that trade cannot be pushed at the point of the sword and that there is no remedy to induce an Indian to spend his money on a thing, which is brought over from England, except his own free will. Who can say that Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn and others, who have the sagacity to recognise this, are not true and good Englishmen, desiring the advancement of English interests in India? In the same manner and to the same extent to which they have realised this in regard to commerce, they must realise this in regard to basic trades and essential industries run by Englishmen in this country. The initial propaganda of Britain was in the direction of discrediting Indian claims by suggesting that there would be expropriation, that there would be confiscation, and that every description of illegality would be practised against British interests. Fortunately for all concerned, the British Press, barring a few die-hard journals, has ceased to indulge in such wild talk for the simple reason that no one would believe it either in India or in England, and that a responsible State in India would indulge in freebooting of any description is too absurd a contention to be put forward. The attempt to circumscribe the powers of the legislature by constitution with regard to laws, which would discriminate, is closely allied to the powers given to the Governors of provinces and the Viceroy to interfere with, or over-ride bills that may be introduced, or acts that may be passed. These powers, as we stated before, are subversive of elementary liberties and cannot be countenanced. The motive for these powers is to safeguard British interests. As soon as it is realised that this is the motive for keeping back full liberty and responsibility from millions of the population of India, the commotion, which would be created, would not be favourable to them. Will the British be warned in time? Will they show the courage to take stock of the new situation and to adjust themselves to the new condition? If they do not show the courage now, both Indians and Englishmen will have a generation of trouble before them, whatever the nature of the constitution may be. We repeat that the fundamental notion of Dominion Status and the proposed claim for safeguards and discriminating protection are absolutely inconsistent. The Indian population now knows it. Even the Round Table delegates know it. We cannot think that Mahatma Gandhi will forget it for a moment. Is it worth while for Britain to continue to take up this absurd position, with all its talk of "holding India by the Sword"?

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

STRATAGEM TO ISOLATE MAHATMAJI.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
(*BY AIR MAIL*).

LONDON, July 31.

Indian circles here view with grave apprehension the arrangements that are being made in this country for Mahatma Gandhi during his stay here. Those who have not been slow in recognising that Mahatmaji always cherishes a genuine sympathy for the poor working class are seen working frantically drawing up an elaborate programme calculated to appeal to the humane feelings of India's spokesman. Nobody can deny these persons the right to arrange certain functions, where the greatest man in the world to-day would be the most central figure. Such arrangements are inevitable, for greatness always carries with it the encroachments on one's own personal private life. It would be a matter of gratification to see such homage and recognition paid to the leader of the Congress Delegation. Yet, one cannot judge things merely by their outward appearances. It is necessary to scratch under the surface when one has to deal with a race whose diplomacy and shrewd tactics are well known.

WELL-CAMOUFLAGED PROPAGANDA.

A close examination of the arrangements made for Mahatmaji during his stay here brings one fact out above everything. One wonders why that strain of pathetic appeal should be recurrent in all or most of these arrangements. Far be it from me to suggest that Mahatmaji will be influenced by such well camouflaged and tactfully conceived propaganda to influence his attitude with regard to his demands at the next Round Table Conference. Mahatmaji is well aware that if so many thousand Lancashire workers are thrown out of work by the national awakening in India, the lot of these workers is considerably ameliorated by different benefits and reliefs by the State, whereas the poor of India are in most cases nothing short of living skeletons with no hope of radical relief from the authorities. Mahatmaji knows these deplorable facts too well: I have not the least doubt in my mind regarding Gandhiji's proper perspective of view, yet I cannot help exposing these deplorable efforts here.

INDIAN RESIDENTS' APPRECIATION.

It is feared that Mahatmaji's staying in London outside the Indian circles will most assuredly handicap the cause which Gandhiji comes to support. Those alone who know London and its vastness will realise the truth in my argument. The grave importance of the different topics that will come before the Round Table Conference, and the rapidity of succession of these, demand that India's spokesman should be within easy access of Indian opinion in this country. The last Round Table Conference brought out very clearly to those who were in intimate touch with the delegates one outstanding handicap. After a strenuous day's work at St. James' Palace it was often found necessary for certain delegates to congregate in order to discuss and formulate their policy on subjects to be discussed the following day at the Conference. It is hoped that the Congress may avoid such a handicap.

DANGER OF ISOLATION.

If reports in the Press here are true regarding Mahatmaji's decision in respect of his place of residence in London, Gandhiji will himself isolated not only from the rest of the Delegates but also from the panel of experts who may accompany him in consultative capacity. It seems indeed impertinent of me to discuss in the "Chronicle" what should be merely a private arrangement, but I consider it my duty to draw attention of those concerned to certain aspects of this question which are known only to those who were here last autumn or who, I repeat, are aware of the extensiveness of London.

WHO PRECIPITATES CRISIS?

The Press here reported about the despatch of a telegram by the Viceroy to Mahatma Gandhi. The telegram was said to warn Gandhiji against the danger of precipitating a crisis. It is rather surprising that the officials have suddenly awakened from their lethargic sleep when all along Mahatma Gandhi had persistently brought to their notice complaints regarding breaches of the Delhi Truce. The letter from Mr. Gandhi to the Collector of

(Continued on page 8).

SIND HINDUS WAIT ON VICEROY.

IS THE MOVE INSPIRED BY REACTIONARY CIRCLES IN SIMLA?

(CONTRIBUTED).

In view of the fact that the Round Table Conference has accepted the principle of the Separation of Sind, I am at a loss to interpret the following Associated Press message regarding the Hindu Deputation that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla recently. The message says:—

It is understood that the Viceroy in course of the informal talk said that he fully realised the desirability of giving a hearing to the whole case against the Separation of Sind before a final decision was taken and promised to represent this aspect to His Majesty's Government.

Does it mean that the Viceroy is for re-opening the entire question? From the Premier's closing speech at the Round Table Conference, one was led to believe that the question was decided in favour of Separation and only the details remained to be worked out. In fact, Government have appointed a Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether a separate Government would mean a deficit budget, and if so how that deficit has to be met.

BREACH OF FAITH.

In view of all this, it is indeed surprising that the Viceroy should have been so led away by the deputation as to speak in the manner in which he is reported to have done. If the report is true, it amounts to breach of faith. The Government of India would be well advised to allay the misgivings caused by the A.P. message by releasing an authoritative version of what did take place at the informal conference.

It is entirely untrue to say, as the Hindu deputation is reported to have said, that "Sind has been dragged in as a pawn on the chess-board of All-India Communal Politics." The question was first mooted by Sir Bartle Frere, the first Commissioner of Sind, who suggested that Sind should have a separate Government. No heed was, however, paid to his suggestion. The question was again opened later, but owing to the second Afghan War, it had to be shelved. Successive Commissioners have maintained that it is difficult to administer a whole province from so great a distance as that between Sind and Bombay. In 1843, the Bombay Government had to enact legislation delegating its powers to the Commissioner. Since then, despite agitation in favour of Separation, Government never thought it worth their while to go into the question deeply and dispassionately

A HINDU LEADER'S OPINION.

A Sind deputation waited on the late Mr. Montagu when he was in India and impressed upon him the need for Separation. The late Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas said:—

"The Government of Sind has, for the last seventy years, been, in effect, an unqualified autocracy, with all the disadvantages and characteristics of that system. The Commissioner in Sind derives his numerous powers partly by inheritance from his ancient predecessor, Sir Charles Napier, the first and last Governor of Sind, and mainly by the frequent delegation to him of numerous powers of local government by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and recently by the specific preservation to him in later Acts of powers elsewhere reserved to the Governor-in-Council, and has, to-day, become in most respects a local government, without the check of an Executive Council."

In our own time the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow and Calcutta accepted the principle of Separation and the Hindu Maha Sabha would not be true to itself if it backs out of that agreement. The Indian National Congress has accepted the principle and the recent Working Committee formula of communal settlement has incorporated it.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTION.

In fact, this question need form no part of the communal settlement. Muslim politicians have done a distinct disservice to the Sindhis by including it among their demands. On its own

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Nauseating Hypocrisy.

Commenting on the Working Committee's resolution on terrorism the "Statesman" of Calcutta says: "Its lip service to non-violence is merely nauseating and its Bombay resolution is stained through and through with insincerity." The Congress and Mahatma Gandhi are too big to treat with anything but contempt the cheap insolence of those who outrage political morality by pretending to assume it. What is really nauseating is the temerity with which they presume to fling charges of which they are themselves guilty. For, it is undeniable that, except for championing the privileges of Europeans at any cost, our contemporary has covered itself, in all its pretentions, with the slime of hypocrisy.

Needless Nervousness.

According to our London correspondent, "it is feared that Mahatmaji comes to support." The Indian circles will most assuredly handicap the cause which Gandhiji comes to support. The anxiety of our compatriots in London is intelligible. But this is yielding to nervousness for which there is no cause. Mahatma Gandhi who knows India better than any one in the world, cannot be made a victim of camouflaged and tactful propaganda on behalf of Lancashire by those who know little or nothing about this country. We do not entirely deny the possibility of subtle attempts being made by some. But at the same time we cannot deny the certainty that such attempts, so far from influencing Gandhiji, will open the eyes of those who would disguise their motives under the cloak of humanitarianism.

The National Flag.

We earnestly hope that the All-India Congress Committee's decision about the composition and design of the National Flag will put an end to all controversy about the Flag. Whether a controversy was engineered or inevitable, there was one. It is a matter for congratulation that the question was decided by the A. I. C. C. almost unanimously without much passion or bitterness in the discussion. The Committee did well to make the least possible change in the composition of the Flag. Above all, it definitely rejected the communal interpretation of the colours in the Flag. By celebrating a special Flag Day all over the country, by celebrating the monthly Flag Salutation more regularly, and in other impressive ways Congress Committees should popularise the new Flag and explain to the people its significance and meaning. May the saffron colour in the Flag inspire in every man or woman the courage which it symbolises and which has been so splendidly displayed by the saffron-clad Desha Sevikas all over the country.

An Example

The disaffiliation of the London Congress Committee at a time when it might have been a source of strength to the Congress, is most regrettable but in the circumstances quite unavoidable. That Committee seems to have carried truculence and defiance too far. Much indulgence had been shown to it for a long time in the interests of freedom of thought. But the indulgence seems to have been regarded as weakness and the freedom of thought abused beyond all reasonable limits. The disciplinary action that has had to be taken against the Committee should be an example to other Congress organisations. It is desirable to establish a new Congress Committee in London at an early date, though it may not be expedient to do so immediately.

Meat And Poison.

Hindu servants of the C. P. Government have been forbidden to attend the meeting of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. That this should cause deep resentment is not unnatural. "These orders" it is pointed out, "are contrary to the practice hitherto observed under which Government have not only allowed their servants to attend communal gatherings such as Hindu Mahasabha and Mohammedan Conferences but had allowed the President of a recent Mahomedan Conference to use the Government Circuit House". Nor can anybody, who knows anything about contemporary affairs, forget the long rope that has always been cheerfully allowed to the Hon. Malik Ferozkhan Noon and Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan. We have as little sympathy with the reactionary politics of the Hindu Mahasabha as with that of the Muslim Conference. But this official attitude of regarding the same thing as meat for one and poison for another leads to obvious conclusions.

Race-Horse Owners To Combine.

IMPORTANT POONA MEETING

—:o:—

Provisional Committee Formed To Draft Rules And Regulations.

The Western India Race Horse Owners' Association was provisionally constituted in Poona on Sunday morning with the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta, (a member of the Council of State) as President and Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and A. M. Khairaz as Honorary Secretaries. Rules and regulations will soon be drafted, The W. I. T. C. has been duly informed.

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
POONA, August 9.

The Westers India Race Horse Owners' Association has been formed at the request of several race horse owners of Western India. A meeting was called to-day at 9-30 a.m. at No. 2, Victoria Road, Poona, with a view to form the Association. About 57 men responded to the invitation of the conveners of the meeting. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Sultan Chinoy, P.A. Bolton, Col. Zorawar Singh, Syed Mustafa, T.A. Harrison, G.E. Matcheswalla, H. M. Mehta, Limbarkar, Kishan Bapu, M. B. Wacha N. Begmohmed, Kazi and several others.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy proposed the name of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Metha to the presidential chair. He was seconded by Mr. Kazi. The proposition was passed and Mr. Metha took the chair.

In a short speech Mr. Mehta said that one of the objects of forming the Association was to help all owners without any distinction of cast and creed. Secondly their intention was to help the public and to co-operate with the W. I. T. C. and to guide them where there was a difference of opinion between the W. I. T. C. and themselves. It was also their object to co-operate with the Calcutta Turf Club and the owners who run their horses there.

RESOLUTIONS

The president then moved the following resolutions from the chair:—

That an Owners' Association be formed and the Joint Hon. Secretaries be asked to call a meeting at as early a date as possible of all owners to confirm or to add to or to delete from the number of members on the Committee already appointed provisionally and also to confirm the proceedings of to-day's meeting and to request the secretaries and members of the Committee to frame rules and regulations with the help of the solicitors who are appointed by this Association.

The following gentlemen should constitute the provisional committee:—

Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta as President.

Messrs. Begmohmed, E. D. Kazi, P. B. Avasia, Gulam Husein Isajee and M. M. Talib as Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshar and A. M. Khairaz as Hon. Joint Secretaries.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy as Hon. Treasurer.

Members on the Committee:—

Messrs. J. N. DeSouza, A. Lookmani, P. D. Bolton, M. C. Patel, Hussein Khadam and Colonel Zorawarsingh.

Solicitors: Messrs. Ardeshar Hormasji and Dinshaw.

Bankers: Bank of India Ltd.

A few of those present were authorised to see the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. to-day at 12 noon and inform them about the formation of the Owners' Association.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Means To Obviate Difficulties Re-provision

GOVERNMENT APPOINT JOINT COMMITTEE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In accordance with the announcement in the Government Press Note No. P-130, dated the 22nd April 1931, a small conference at which representatives of Government, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of the Governor's Hospital Fund and other public bodies concerned was convened in Bombay on July 3rd to discuss the present difficulties regarding the provision of hospital facilities in Bombay and to suggest remedies. After discussion, it was decided that a Joint Committee should be formed to raise funds from the public, and to hold and distribute them on the lines agreed upon at the conference and to take all necessary steps to that end. Accordingly, the Government of Bombay are now pleased to appoint a Joint Committee consisting of:—

(1) Lt. Col. S. S. Vazifdar, Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay; (2) Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; and (3) Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, on behalf of Government.

(4) Mr. J. B. Bomon Behram, President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; (5) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; and (6) The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Nominated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(7) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; and (8) Dr. M. V. Mehta, Nominated by the Governor's Hospital Fund.

The Committee is authorised to co-opt additional members at its discretion, to appoint its Chairman and such other office-bearers or staff as are necessary for the conduct of its business. The President of the Corporation should be requested to convene the first meeting of the Committee.

It was also decided at the Conference:— (i) that the Joint Committee should make efforts to raise funds from the public to meet the recurring expenditure of hospitals in Bombay City in order to supplement the funds at present available; (ii) that if any particular donor wishes to earmark his donation for endowment purposes, he should be permitted to do so; (iii) that the net receipts should be distributed in equal moieties between the Government and the Corporation, and should be primarily devoted to maintaining hospital facilities in the City on a scale not lower than that obtaining on 1st Jtnuary 1931: (iv) that the Joint Committee, now appointed, should as far as possible be independent of any organisation that may be formed with a similar purpose for the rest of the Presidency.

Government desire that the Committee should meet as soon as possible, and consider means of making an organised appeal to the public in aid of the hospitals."

"NO GOOD GOING TO COME OUT OF R. T. CONFERENCE"

—:o:—

What Indian Masses Think

EXPLOITATION WILL NOT END THROUGH CONFERENCES SAYS T. U. C. SECRETARY

Mr. S. Mukundi Lall, General Secretary, A. I. T. U. Congress, writes:—

The working class does not believe that any good will come out of the R. T. C. as it of opinion that the British Imperialism cannot be forced to stop its exploitatios of India by means of Conferences, negotiation, etc. The working-class believes that Independence can be achieved only by a relentless fight by organised workers against foreign Imperialism.

"REACTIONARY GENTLEMEN."

Moreover looking to the classes of people, who have been selected for the R. T. C. the outcome of the R. T. C. is bound to be reactionary and detrimestal to the interests of the working-class. The trend of discussions and the conclusions arrived at in preliminary Conference were clear indications of the widening of gulf between the interests of the masses of India and the native upper classes.

NOT OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

The Government has appointed some persons as the representatives of the Indian working class to the Round Table Conference. The working-class denies their representative character. So whatever views might be expressed by those gentlemen at the Conference will entirely be their own and not the views of the working-class of India.

CONGRESS PICKETS HIT AND ABUSED.

Trouble In Front Of Davar Bar.

There was considerable commotion at Charni Road junction on Sunday night as a result of a crowd indulging in disorderly behaviour including throwing of stones, beating the peaceful pedestrians with sticks and unbrellas etc.

The New Davar Bar near Charni Road junction is being picketed by Congress voluteers. On Sunday two women pickets were standing in front of the shop when a few Parsis began to abuse them. There was some altercation as a result of which a large crowd collected round the locality. Congress volunteers made efforts to disperse the crowd but they could not do so.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. had a talk with the Parsi owner of the shop. Mr. Patil asked the owner to point out if there was any disorderly behavour on the part of lay pickets who were on duty. The owner began to complain generally about picketing which he wanted to be lifted and which the Secretary refused to do.

CONGRESS LEADERS ASSAULTED.

Mr. J. C. Mitra, President of one of the War Councils and a prominent member of the B.P.C.C. who was attempting to disperse the crowd was assaulted. One injured volunteer was taken to the Police station while about four were treated in the Congress Free Hospital. The Police had the bar closed at about 10 p.m.

WOMEN PICKET INJURED.

Mrs. Chanchalben Desai, one of the women pickets was also slightly injured by an umbrella blow. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. and Sjt. D. S. Babrekar ran to the scene of trouble and tried to pacify the crowd.

The crowd continued to increase till late at night.

LIQUOR PROPAGANDIST JAILED

Mysore Conciliation Board

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

The appointment of a Conciliation Board for the settlement of labour disputes throughout the State has been welcomed on all hands, though labour circles are not satisfied with the personnel of the Committee. The two representatives of Labour are Messrs. Murugesam Pillai, and Mr. Narasimhalu Naidu, both nominated Members of the Council. Mr. Murugesam Pillai is a pensioner of the Binney Mills. Local labour leaders and labourers feel that these two gentlemen do not represent labour exactly.

The non-official Enquiry Committee appointed by the Congress Committee to enquire into the Binny Mill disturbances will close the examination of witnesses today, after examining Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President of the Madras Labour Union. Mr. K. T. Bashyam, President of the Bangalore Textile Labouur Union giving evidence before the Committee, welcomed the appointment of the Conciliation Board, though he was pessimistic about the utility of the Board under the present system of Government. Responsible government in the States he said was the only remedy for the grievances of labourers.

LIQUOR PROPAGANDIST SENTENCED.

Sjt. Mahadeva Sastriar of Benares who was doing propaganda work in Kolar in connection with the boycott of liquor was convicted yesterday by the 2nd Class Magistrate, Kolar for obstructing a lorry carrying liquor and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S DEATH.

I rgret to chronicle the untimely death of Dr. Kunhi Kannan, Government Entomologist Department of Agriculture on Tuesday, suddenly of cerebral Hemrrhage. He went on deputation to America in 1914. He was a very popular officer and an able researcher and contributed very valuagle articles on Ajanta etc. Dr. Kunhi Kannan's researches led to the discovery of an insect pest which were proving a menace in cultivable lands in India. He was also mainly responsible for the detection of "Stephanodores" the coffee berry bover. The Agricultural Offices were closed yeosterday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

A gruesome murder in broad daylight was perpetrated yesterday in the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, the victim being one Kumaran, a homeopathic doctor and a storekeeper in the Imperial Tobacco Factory (India) Ltd. When the deceased was returning to his house from the Factory for the mid-day meal, Achutan Nair, a cook under the services of Rao Saheb S. Kuppuswami Naidu, alleged to have attacked to him with a jack knife dealing mortal injuries on his body. The culprit has been arrested on the spot and remanded to custody.

A RANGOON LETTER

Governor's Optimism

(From a Correspondent).
RANGOON, Aug. 2.

Some prominent Pongyis from Rangoon went on a Peace Mission to Tharrawaddy the worst part of the rebel area "to bring about the cessation of the rebellion." They had a number of Conferences with different parties there and it was decided to hold a meeting after the Wazo festival (on 29 and 30th) where measures will be decided on. The general amnesty and the Peace Mission and the impending announcement will it is hoped, result in a gradual voluntary surrender of the rebels.

The 2|5th Maharattas Light Infantry arrived in Rangoon on 27th from Calcutta by the s.s. "Egra". The Battalion is Commanded by Lieut. Col. G. N. Ford with four other British officers and is entirely composed of Maharattas. There are now over 500 Indian officers and other Ranks and some more is expected to join them here shortly. The Regiment is to proceed to Tharrawaddy by Special Train.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

In opening the new Buildings of the Judson College, Rangoon, His Excellency the Governor of Burma said, "This is an important week for the University of Rangoon. It sees the closing stages of a great educational project." After giving a brief account of the College since its inception he continued. "The heavy clouds which overhang Burma will roll by. A time will come when Burma will again be prosperous and I am quite sure that the Burmans in the future will applaud the courage of that Government which decided that since it must build a University, it would build one worthy of the Province.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S VISIT

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the South Indian leader of the Congress paid a short and private visit to Rangoon. His arrival and departure was strictly private and that many of his admirers lost the opportunity of having his "Dharsan." In the course of one his (he made two speeches only exclusively for the organizers and not for the public) instructive speech at the local A. B. Mission School Hall under the auspices of the Literary Society of the School he assured that India was going to get Swaraj very shortly. He asked the students not only to learn Geography and mathematics, etc., from Schools and Colleges, but also to learn the essence of truth, courage, and several other things that inculcate Brotherhood and Citizenship.

"Symbol Of Courage And Sacrifice

SEN GUPTA UNFURLS NEW FLAG.

Under the auspices of Shree Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, the New National Flag Salutation ceremony took place near Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi on Sunday. Sjt. Sen Gupta hoisted the Flag. While unfurling the new Flag Sjt. Sen Gupta in his short speech said that the new flag was the sign of courage and sacrifice for the country.

A BLOW TO INDIAN COTTON GROWER.

American Crop Report Upsets World Prices

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Agricultural Department in its report issued on Saturday states that the condition of the growing cotton crop is 74.9 indicating a crop of 15,584,000 bales. The condition of the crop at this time last year was 62.2 per cent. During the past five seasons the Bureau Reports were as under:—

Year	Acre.	Condi age	Crop tion Estimate
1926	48,730,000	69.8	15,621,000
1927	41,905,000	69.5	13,492,000
1929	46,946,000	67.9	14,291,000
1929	48,457,000	69.6	15,543,000
1930	45,815,000	62.2	14,362,000
1931	41,491,000	74.9	15,584,000

As per Bureau's estimate the average yield per acre is little over 186 lbs. against 147.7 lbs. last year.

The Bureau report administered a big stock to bull operators and as a result of this the Chicago market opened at a decline of 117 points with October 7 cents. There was persistent selling and the prices reached another low level when October was offered at 6.69 recovering a decline of 145 points. Towards the close there was a small rally on short covering and the session ended in active business with a net decline of 133 points. October closing at 6.84. The market was open for fortyfive minutes.

In Bombay both the markets, East India and Mahajan were open between 9 and 11 p. m. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 172/- and after improving to Rs. 173/8 declined to Rs. 168/- on rumours of Bureau report showing a crop of 14 million bales. Large business was done at this level but later on when the correct figures were received prices recorded a sharp decline and after touching Rs. 156/ the market closed as Rs. 157/.

The Bureau report is far beyond the expectation of an ardent bear. It shows that the crop is too big and when the free movement begins it will be difficult to maintain prices. However one satisfactory point is that large increase in the yield will lower the cost of production and to that extent will not rain the economic condition of cotton cultivators of America. The effect will be very disastrous on Indian cotton growers and abnormal depression will completely rain the economic conditions of the Indian masses, which are bound to reflect on general trade and industry.

AWARD OF DAMAGES TO PRIVATE PARTIES

—:o:—

Not Covered By Gandhi-Irwin Pact

GOVT. REPLY TO K. P. C. C. SECRETARY

BOMBAY, August 8.

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary to Government, Home Department to the Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Sir,

The attention of Government has been drawn to your letter of June 22nd, 1931, addressed to the Commissioner, Southern Division, in which it is alleged that the levy of compensation from the villagers of Pachapur is Belgaum District on account of the damage done to toddy trees during the Civil Disobedience campaign, and that the dismissal and disqualification of a Kulkarni, Balkrishna Yamaji, who resigned his post and joined the above movement, are breaches of the Settlement between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

GOVT. FOREGOES COMPENSATION.

In the former case the facts are that 794 to-day trees in the villages of Telginhatti, Shivapur and Ghodgeri belonging to Government and to private owners were cut down by the villagers of Pachapur on various dates from May to July 1930, and compensation to the extent of Rs. 6.442-12-0 was awarded by the Collector under section 25-A of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, after due provision for hearing the parties on both sides. Of this sum Rs. 5.232 represented the damage done to Government trees and the remainder Rs. 1210-12-0, the damage done to trees belonging to private persons including toddy licensees. On the advent of the Settlement Government decided, on a liberal interpretation of clause 14 which provides for the remission of fines not realised and does not refer to compensation ordered to be levied under the District Police Act, to remit the former amount representing the damage to Government property and to collect only the sum of Rs. 1210-12-0 representing the loss to private persons.

DAMAGES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

There is nothing in the Settlement which could justify the remission of amounts awarded as damages to private parties, nor does the law permit of such a course. I am to add that the Collector gave an assurance to the injured parties at the time that they would be compensated for the loss which they had suffered.

REMEDY AGAINST DISQUALIFITION.

As regards the Kulkarni, Balkrishna Yamaji, his resignation and his conviction for incitement to break the Salt law involved his automatic disqualification under section 46 of the Watan Act. No application from him has been received by the Commissioner to remove the disqualification under section 45 (f) of the Watan Act. The Commissioner has however been informed that, if an application is made, the question of removing the disqualification will be considered on its merits."

MUSLIM CONGRESSMEN ARE CATSPAW OF GANDHIJI & HIS FRIENDS

GANDHIJI RESPONSIBLE FOR HARDENING OF BRITISH OPINION AGAINST INDIA

Shaukatali At Allahabad Muslim Conference

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

Maulana Shaukat Ali presided over the U. P. Muslim Conference.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. S. Ali said he had nothing fresh or new to say. They must get along with practical work now. They must go in for constructive work and prepare the people for the coming changes. Since he saw clearly the working of the minds of the Congress leaders in Bombay he had barely any hope left in their cool-thinking or wise solution of their problems.

IN A MESS.

He regretted that Dr. Ansari and other Muslim friends in the Congress were apparently in a mess, out of which they could not get out. They did not want the Nehru Report. Their Muslim Congress friends should before long realise that they had been cruelly deceived and had been made the catspaw by Mr. Gandhi and their Congress co-workers. There was not the least doubt that an overwhelming majority of Mussalmans stood by the demands of the All-India Muslim Conference formulated at Delhi.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE NOT WICKED.

Turning to the communal question Maulana Shaukat Ali said "Why does not the majority community satisfy the demands of the Muslims, the depressed classes and other minorities who are anxoius about their future? Separate electorate is not such a wicked thing as they make out nor is joint electorate such a wonderful boon as would remove all our difficulties.

TEN MORE YEARS.

The questios of electorate does not deserve so much importance as is being given to it to-day. If the Congress agrees to give the Muslims ten clear years for internal organisation with separate electorates, then they would probably consent to burn separate electorates for good and accept joint electorates, at first with the late Maulana Mahomed Ali's formula and, when goodwill and peace prevailed, drop all conditions and accept undiluted and unconditional joint electorates. To-day Muslims are quite justified in demanding separate electorates".

Maulana Shaukat Ali sympathised with the depressed classes and pointed out that the refusal of the majority to concede the wishes of the minorities went to prove that they were selfish and wanted to keep all power in their ows hands and desired to perpetuate their domination.

GANDHIJI ALONE RESPONSIBLE

Referring to the Gandhi-Irwin talk, he said it was a hopeful sign but what had happened since then, had, he was afraid, hardened public opinion in England against India and Mr. Gandhi and Congress alone were responsible for this change. But, said the President, they must not lose hope, as England was in a mood to make peace.

Mr. Gandhi and Congress were making a great mistake in not accepting the terms which Muslims and other minorities had put forth. He would tell Mr. Gandhi and his co-workers for the last time that neither civil disobedience movement, nor picketing of foreign cloth, nor any of his work would succeed even for a week if the two great communities and the minorities did not arrive at a fair and workable understanding. He begged the Muslims to keep the door of honourable peace open.—A.P.

WILL THERE BE FAMINE IN FLOOD-STRICKEN BENGAL?

Govt's Niggardliness In Helping Suffering Peasants

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

A grave situation has been brought about by floods which have devastated East and North Bengal and many parts of Assam. Heavy and incessant rainfall has caused inundation in several rivers. The record of high water-level has been exceeded at a number of places. Crops have been destroyed, railway lines breached, houses washed away, and in some cases cattle and human beings drowned.

Flooded areas look like so many vast expanses of water spotted with villages looking like islands. Water has just begun to subside at certain places, but not everywhere. The condition of the people in the flood-stricken areas has been such that they are sure to come under the grip of famine and epidemics.

CONTRAST IN WEST BENGAL.

If the eastern and northern parts of Bengal and some parts of Assam have been under water, West Bengal stands in peculiar contrast. For, in that part of the province rainfall has been so unusually inadequate—which forebodes failure of crops due to drought—that there is every likelihood of its being visited by famine in course of the next few months.

CONGRESS RELIEF WORK.

Relief work, however, has been started in many places by a number of organizations including Congress Committees. But the demand is so high that it is very hard to find sufficient funds to meet it. Appeals for funds have been issued in the press, one of them being under the signature of the President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and another by a number of prominent leaders, both men and women.

GOVERNMENT'S NIGGARDLINESS.

The Bengal Legislative Council, at the initiative of the Government, passed a small demand for Rs. 30,000 to cope with the famine situation. Whereas just a day before a grant of Rs. 5,15,000 was passed for the police department.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

Picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign cloth and Khadi propaganda have been taken up vigorously at Serampore, an important town within a few miles from Calcutta. These works were started about a fortnight ago when a big fair was held at Mahesh near Serampore. Congress workers picketed the excise shops in the fair patiently and effectively. The Sub-Divisional Officer of the place visited the shops and watched picketing.

POPULARISING KHADDAR.

The local Congress Committee opened a Khadi stall in the fair and demonstrated spinning so as to popularise Khaddar. People came in large numbers to learn spinning.

The Congress Committee is carrying on a vigorous propaganda against foreign cloth and every day it distributes large number of handbills and placards. Picketing is also going on.

Serajganj Still Under Water

STREETS TURNED INTO WATERWAYS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

A message from Serajganj states taat the Jamuna which had been falling since August 1st has gain registered a slight rise. The situation is practically unchanged and most of the streets in the town are still under water. Civil and criminal courts have to be approached by boat and public buildings are being utilised for the accommodation of families in distress.—A. P.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS ARBITRATOR.

(Continued from page 12.)

Nations ready to enquire and settle it impartially.

OBJECTION TO FEDERATION.

I shall now pass on to a consideration of the constitutional question. There is a body of opinion which has been recently growing in favour of the future constitution of our country that is, British India plus the India of the Indian States, being made federal. And the tentative decision of the Round Table Conference is also to the same effect. Ladies and gentlemen, I desire to state at once that all my life I have been against federation for British India. I have published my views on this subject more than once. I will not here take up your time to dwell on the impossibility and the undesirability of making unitary British India into a federal country. While Federalism is unknown to political philosophy we have to study its various aspects from the short history of the existing federal countries in the world. Of these, the two most perfect constitutions are those of Switzerland and the United States of America. If it is possible for us to create and develop federalism in India as in these two countries, specially, as in Switzerland, we need not oppose it very much. But the sort of political mechanism invented at the Round Table Conference is federalism only in name. Fantastic in structure and novel and startling in function, if at all it can be established, it would be dangerous for British India and ruinous for the Indian States.

DANGEROUS ASPECT.

Another aspect of it makes even more dangerous to our fellow countrymen and country women who are the subjects of the Indian States. Under the proposed scheme the relations that have been hitherto subsisting between the Government of British India and the Indian States is to be built up into two parts as far as they are concerned. The States are to be connected with the Federal Government only to the extent of the surrender of their powers on its behalf via the crown. But the remaining portion of the power hitherto exercised by the British Indian Government called the paramountcy or suzerainty jurisdiction is to be divorced from it and vested in the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown to be exclusively exercised by him, under, of course, his own foreign department, for this purpose. Now imagine what would be the consequence of this strange political contrivance. We all know how impossible it is to separate, much less to exercise, the paramountcy power of the British Indian Government as distinguished from the rest of its powers in relation to the Indian States. Let us not forget that this aspect of the relationship is not a creation of treaties but a growth.

Nextly, it would be often difficult in practice to decide which aspect of the political life of the States would fall under one or the other of the divided jurisdiction. The result would be a triple irritation if not conflict, between the Viceroy, the Federal Government and the States.

PARAMOUNT POWER.

It follows also that the paramount power can be exercised only by the reformed British Indian Government in the case of each individual State. We cannot conceive of the proposed Federal Government exercising it. Because in the first place, it derives all its powers by a grant and surrender from the British Provinces and from the Indian States; and the latter it is abundantly clear would not consent and the crown itself would not think of vesting this power of paramountcy in the new Federal Government. It can only do so in pursuit of a principle applicable in common to all the States and any special treatment of an individual State would put up all the other States against the Federal Government.

RIGHT OF FOREIGNERS.

I shall now next refer very briefly—because I am unwilling to trespass on your valuable time and further to avail myself of your kind patience -to the third subject, namely, the Reservations. Under this head are included the Defence of India, Foreign relations, Financial Stability and the Credit of the Country and even Safeguards for Minorities. The last point is easily disposed in a few words. I have already dwelt at some length with the important question of the Protection of Minorities. It is a well-known principle that the expression 'Minorities' in the making of a nation and in its constitution, can only refer to Minorities that make up the Nation and not to foreigners resident amongst them. Therefore, in the proposed Constitution, there is no room for special provision for foreigners or for any groups of them resident in India but who are not nationals. So far as Anglo-Indians are concerned, they will have the benefit of the Constitution and arrangements for the protection of other minorities. That is to say, we shall merely treat them as nationals. But if they treat themselves as belonging to the class of Europeans resident in India, then they must also be treated as foreigners like them. I am anxious that India should have the benefit of association with Europeans for many a long years to come. Therefore, we must do everything in our power to secure the willing and harmonious co-operation with us in the making of the nation and in running and advancing the New Constitution. The best way to do this is for the Dominion of British India and Great Britain to enter into special treaties for the purpose. Under these treaties we need raise no objection to giving them preferential commercial rights against people of other foreign countries. But the liberty of person and protection of property rights can be secured to them at best only in the same way as for the nationals, and by no means by special and discriminating laws. There shall be no such thing as capitulations in their behalf as in China and Turkey.

No foreigner will have the right to enter our legislative councils or become member of our executives as such. But in view to the fact that they are British Subjects and that it is desirable to have their willing co-operation, I have no objection to provisions being inserted in the treaties along with the commercial rights, giving them the right of such entry. But it should be on the sole condition that they enter not by separate electorates but from the general constituencies of the country. It would be impossible to conceive that a Hume, a Yule, a Wedderburn or a Bradlaugh would not be easily elected to any legislature in India and would not even be a member of the Cabinet.

SAFEGUARDS IN INTEREST OF INDIA.

In dealing with the other three points, namely, Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance, it is necessary for me to refer to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. That Pact while laying down that the reservations are essential, is interpreted on both sides to mean that those reservations should be in the interests of India. We may even be content with the position claimed by some that they should be both in the interests of England and India, provided that they are primarily in the interests of India and only secondarily in the interests of England. In this connection two important questions arise. All the controversy on this point has not revealed as to who should be the judges of the question, whether they are in the interests of India or not and what are the exact means of providing for the administration of the reserved subjects. Taking finance and foreign relations together, for my part, I venture to say that it would not be in the interests of India at all that they should be reserved as Crown subjects. It is notorious that the financial and currency policy of British India has been shifting from time to time and is by no means a great success. Just at present, the almost universal Indian opinion is that the present policy is greatly to the detriment of Indian interests and is intended mainly in furtherance of English interests. The general view is that the financial policy has been such all along. Further, what is chiefly behind the claim for this reservation is England's fear that Swaraj India would repudiate the financial obligations incurred by the Government, as it is and as it has been. This fear is unfounded. On the one hand it is part of the public law of the world that a Government, merely by a change of the form of her constitutional mechanism and by increasing the guarantees for the political and economic freedom of the citizens, cannot escape the obligations lawfully incurred by its unreformed predecessor. Besides, the Congress Select Committee, recently appointed to investigate this question, has set the matter at rest. Swaraj British India will be liable and will pay all the just debts incurred by the East India Company and the Crown in its interest and for its benefit. In fact, the reformed Government of British India will be in the position of a son succeeding to the family property, who will be liable to pay all just debts contracted by his father as manager of the family property, in the interest and for the benefit of the members of the family.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

As regards foreign relations, England cannot be proud of her policy in so far as the protection of Indians abroad, including in parts of the British Empire, is concerned. It is strange that a claim to reserve this subject has been seriously put forward. The people of reformed British India can no more ignore and neglect this aspect of the question than they can ignore and neglect the political advancement of the Indian States subjects. We cannot consent to this subject being reserved. Neither is there any reason why the Dominion of India cannot be allowed the same liberty to enter into commercial relations with foreign countries and the other Dominions of the British Empire exactly as these last are allowed. So far as the declaration of war is concerned, we need raise no objection to its being treated as an Imperial concern, provided India is allowed a voice to the same extent which the other Dominions have recently been allowed. In these matters the Dominion of India may well abide by the decisions made by the Imperial Conference from time to time and by the example of other Dominions.

There remains only the question of the reserving Defence. I must confess that I am altogether unable to understand the reasons for reserving this important subject. Self-Government and National freedom are words of illusion without the means of defence, ever under the control of the nation and organised and regulated by itself.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

Let me now summarise the foregoing observations in a few words.

1. The Hindu Muslim problem should be placed by the Government, whether or not we reach an agreement, ourselves within the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. Any concessions which we may agree to make should be made afterwards, and they should, without any fresh effort, expire within a time agreed upon now. Here I appreciated the appeal made by Begum Shah Nawaz at the Round Table Conference, that we Hindus should be generous if only because we are 'brothers in flesh and blood, born of one soil, living side by side, working and enjoying life together.' Yes, We should be generous. But the generosity would appear in the best light and would be appreciated best in fact it will be doubly blessed, if only our Muslim brothers and sisters know exactly what are the pure safeguards for the protection of their special rights in the way of culture, language and religion. I refuse to add the word 'race' or 'racial' because almost all the Indian Muslims with an extremely small section of Semitic origin, were Hindus in origin. If carefully examined and impartially judged, the people of India are the most homogeneous, considered merely from the racial point of view.

2 The status of British India should at once be raised to that of a Dominion, fully equal to all the Self-governing component parts that make up the British Empire. And the Constitution should be unitary and parliamentary and not by any means federal in the sense proposed at the Round Table Conference.

3. There should be no reservations and Crown subjects beyond the full reach of the new government as regards Defence Foreign Relations and Finance except in so far as declaration of wars are concerned, as to which we should have the same right of voice as the Dominions. Compromises may be made by treaties between the reformed Government of British India and Britishers and Irishmen, resident in India whether as officials or non-officials but who are not nationals, provided that the terms of such compromises do not constitute them a privileged class.

SUPPORT TO JOINT ELECTORATE.

As I have already said, I am yet to find any valid reason why this aspect of the Minorities' problem is stressed apart from the General question nor can I see why pure questions of constitutional mechanism are so freely intermixed with it. Dr. Ansari is a well tried nationalist, and his views must be studied with great respect. My disappointment was therefore the more keen that he also fell into the common error of this confusion of ideas. The Faridpur Resolution, inspired by his patriotic and well meant endeavours, is subject in many particulars to all the infirmities of the proposals of the other section of Muslims to which Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points give expression. The provisions about a federal type of government and residual jurisdiction cannot be treated as a matter of communal interest at all. The spirit underlying the demand is unhealthy to true national development. No section in India should have the right and the means to oppress any other in any way, and no arrangements should be made to facilitate policies of "revanche" in case a majority community misbehaves against a minority, and that in different and perhaps far-away localities. And yet, this is precisely what the separationists, miscalled Federalists, avidly desire. The division of the country into areas for administrative convenience should be undertaken upon principles conducive to such convenience. You cannot gerrymander the country to serve communal purposes and defeat those of the nation and invest fragments so created with powers of sovereignty. The Working Committee has of course rightly added to the clauses relating to these, a rider that they must be ultimately decided upon principles beneficial to the country. As regards the electorates, we all welcome the Nationalist Muslim proposals favouring Joint Electorates. You will look in vain into the history of Nations for any precedents for separate electorates or reservation of seats much less for weightage, and yet the Muslim minority is not the only Minority in the history of the world. Muslim Minorities in other countries have never thought of such safeguards. If any of these arrangements have to be allowed, notwithstanding principle and the risks involved, as measures of compromise, I must strongly urge that they should be limited to a short period of time after which they would automatically lapse. The Mahasabha has already indicated its objection to the proposal for the reservation of a third of the seats in the Central Legislature to Muslims. Especially after its clumsy Round Table Scheme, this proposal would only add to its complexity and incurable clunsiness. Equally untrue to recognised and long standing principles are the proposals to reserve seats for Minorities in Executives and in Services. Dr. Ansari's scheme repeats the error of the 14 points in all these respects: and but for the fact that he is a proved Nationalist, his scheme would not possess the only advantage it has, in that he approaches the entire problem with a will to reconcile national to his communal interests. While I express deep disappointment with his scheme. I am bound to record my sense of appreciation of his conscientious endeavours to find an acceptable and lasting settlement of the question.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

Surat had in no way struck a new line. The letter was alleged to be framed in the most extreme terms. But extreme actions demand extreme terms to describe. If the officials are stung by the alleged severity of language the populace is no less so by constant and flagrant breaches of the Truce. Instead of [illegible] precipitating the crisis, I should put [illegible] Viceroy other foot. It is the [illegible] who is heading for disaster, while after continued and deliberate inaction he chose to run the danger of widening the gulf between the Government and the Congress by warning Mahatma Gandhi at a time when a Conference for mutual deliberation and co-operation was so imminently near.

A WARNING.

No one who has the cause of India at heart can help deploring the dastardly outrage at Calcutta. The doctrine of terrorism as an effective method of remedying the grievances of a country, died its natural death some time back. India introduced a new weapon of defence in world politics. India also proved its effectiveness against the strongest and the proudest of western nations. She gave a glorious example and a ray of hope to the struggling and down-trodden races in all the corners of the world. It is up to India's youth to realise that every single outrage retards by ten years the attainment of independence. It is India's burning nationalism that caused all text books on political science to be revised. Hence, it is foolhardiness now, when so near the goal, to desert the methods that achieved so much success in so little a time.

The leading article in 'Young India' by Mahatma Gandhi condemning the anarchist cult has gone a long way in silencing those in this country who had branded him a 'terrorist'. Nobody who knows Mr. Gandhi can ever by even the wildest flights of imagination paint him anything but a peace-loving man. The world knows this laudable attribute of Mr. Gandhi only too well. Yet it rested on Mr. Ghuznavi to say at the Dalhousie Institute at Calcutta that Mahatmaji was an "arch instigator of lawlessness." Such an attack from a son of India, is to say the least, highly deplorable.

MUSLIM AGITATION AGAINST KASHMIR

Abhudya's Condemnation

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

"Abhyudaya" Malaviyajee's paper published from Allahabad strongly condemns the Muslim press and agitators for carrying on vicious propaganda against Kashmir State. It urges the Hindu Press and community to be alert and save the Hindu kingdom of Kashmir.

It illeges that the trouble in Kashmir is due to outside influence and the propaganda of the Muslim leaders like Sir Ikbal and Sir Muhamad Shafi who want to divide India into two parts, namely, Hindu and Muslim India.

The "Abhyudaya" is also sending a special representative to get greater details of the trouble.

SIND HINDUS WAIT ON VICEROY

(Continued from page 6.)

merits, the question can be settled in favour of the Separationists, as Mr. Jamshed N.R. Mehta has pointed out in his publication on the subject. None dare accuse Mr. Mehta of having pro-Muslim bias!

The Hindu deputation to the Viceroy has exposed itself by singing praises of the benefits of British Raj to Sind and also by swearing by the Simon Commission Report. I shall quote a few sentences from the "Times of India" report of what the deputation told the Viceroy:

"The Deputation extolled the benefits which Sind had derived from British rule during the 80 years of its administrative connection with Bombay."

"The Sind Hindus were not non-co-operators but appeared and argued their case before the Statutory Commission and before its Bombay Committee of co-operation."

"The Deputation next dealt about the Imperial Government's disregard of the Simon Commission's recommendation about the question of Sind."

'A SIMLA MOVE?

These quotations lead to the suspicion that this eleventh-hour Anti-Separationist move has something to do with certain reactionary circles in Simla just to create a schism in the ranks of the Nationalists of both the communities who are now standing by the Congress Working Committee formula.

The question should be decided mainly from the point of view of good administration and, in this connection, let me quote the opinion of a Commissioner of Sind who retired four or five years ago. He said:—

"The work is more and more being done through a Government which, however friendly, is situated several hundred miles away, and correspondence on education, engineering and other subjects takes a very long time before it is finally disposed of."

There is another aspect to this question which should not be missed. Separation of Sind is a part of the Congress Working Committee formula, of which the main item is Joint Electorates for the whole of India. In the interests, therefore, of the greater good of the masses, Nationalist Hindus of Sind should disown the mischievous tactics of the reactionaries and communalists who waited on the Viceroy.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

Council's Suggestion To President

On the last day of its sessions on 2nd August, the National Liberal Federation elected its Council of 156 members with Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and Mr. D. G. Dalvi as General Secretaries to hold office till the next sessions of the Federation.

The new Council held its first meeting the same evening. The Council elected its new Working Committee consisting of: Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, M.L.C., Chairman, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao (Madras), Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., (Bombay), Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Poona), Mr. J. N. Basu (Calcutta), Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru (Allahabad), Lala Harkishan Lal (Lahore), Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar (Nagpur), Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle (Yeotmal), Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) Mr. D. G. Dalvi Honorary General Secretaries.

The Council decided to transfer its central office to Bombay from Madras and appointed Mr. V. R. Bhende as its Assistant Secretary. The question of the representation of the Liberal party on the new Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference was then considered. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had resigned from the Party and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar was not appointed on the Committee, owing to his absence at Simla as Acting Law Member, there was general dissatisfaction at the reduced representation of the party on the Federal Structure Committee. The Council, therefore, made an earnest request to the President, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, to proceed to London on the 15th August or thereabouts so as to render assistance to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and to keep himself and the Liberal Party in touch with the proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee which reassembles in London on the 5th September and it is hoped that the President will do his best to meet the wishes of the Council.

"Motilal Camp" A Brilliant Success

(From A Correspondent.)

KASARAGOD, August 6.

The "Motilal Camp" was started here on the 17th of May last by Mr. A. B. Mahashabde, Hindustani Seva Dal Organiser, Cindi-drill, Lathi play, Dagger play, spear play, Lasim, Malidumb and Surya namaskaras have been taught to 26 volunteers and about 60 Balaks, Kumars, and Balikas. Hindi also was taught to the volunteers and a dozen others. The local people, especially the merchants, have supplied the camp with all the necessary things. Prof. Sudarahan Dass gave the performances for the benefit of the Camp. The people of the place take great interest in the work of the Camp. Under its auspices the "Tilak Day" was observed on the 1st instant. The Camp has been responsible not only in organising a batch of responsible volunteers but also in otherwise creating some enthusiasm in regard to Congress work. The closing ceremony of this Camp will take place on the 9th instant. Mr. T. T. Sharma, Editor "Vishwakarnatak" Bangalore, presiding.

DACCA, Aug. 8

The Governor and Lady Jackson attended the races to-day.

SHILLONG, Aug. 8.

The Governor and Lady Hammond attended the re-play of the Football Cup Final this afternoon. Lady Hammond presented the Cup to the winners, the Khasi Jaintia Association.

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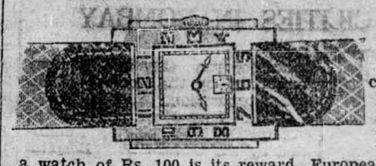

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Hakkai ,,	4903	15 ,,	19 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5991	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	19500	---	@5 Oct

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Fushimi aru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept..

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

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Chichibu Maru	2200	2 Sept.	8 Sept.
at suta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.

Havre Maru, Move, Karachi.
Trafford Hall, Hood, Liverpool.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.

Nirvana, Smith, Kobe.
Nizam, Cavello, Karachi.
Hakuko Maru, Izumiyama, Calcutta.
Querimba, Hatchard, Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

August 8.

Steamer Malwa for London.
Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool.

S.S. Havre Maru:—The O. S K. steamer Havre Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Trafford Hall:—The K N Co's steamer Trafford Hall arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hakkuko Maru:—The K N Co's steamer Hakuku Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Nirvana:—The M M Co.'s steamer Nirvana sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Querimba::—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Querimba sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bhavnagar with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nizam:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nizam, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 8.

1 Tango Maru, Kobe, 12-8-31 N Y Kaisha.
2 Malwa, London, 22-8, M M & Co. Co.
3 C/o Bath, Karachi, 9-8, K Nixon and Co.
5 Querimba, Bhavnagar, 9-8 M M and Co.
8 Sonnenfels Bremen, 11-8 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Masula, U K. N F, M M & Co.
11 Nirvana Japan 8-8 M M & Co.
12 Branenfels, Karachi, 12-8, L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Aquileia, Genoa, 11-8, L T and M. I.
15 Karanja, Durban, 12-8-31 M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ward Colombo 11-8 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Jehangir Jeddah 10-8 T Morrison and Co.
6 Baroda Busrah 12-8 M M and Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 11-8, M M & Co.
9 Gazana, Rangoon, 9-8, M M & Co.
12/13 Mirzapore, Kobe, 16-8, M. M. and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK

A Nizam, Karachi 8-8, T Morrison and Co.
B Subadar, Rangoon, 12-8, T. Morrison and Co.
C/R Ellora, N F N F, M M & Co.
D|E Dogra, Calcutta, 16-8, T Morrison and Co.
F Maur, Bangkok, 10-8, F F Campbell and Co.
K Suitania, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
M Ahmedi, M'Coast, N F S Hassum and Co.
P Vasna, Busrah, 14-8, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.

Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macvicar, 11-8-31 J F C.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
City of Melbourne, 15-8, K. N. Co.

FROM OSLO.

Vinstra, 9-8, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Treissenfel, 17-8 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Himalaya, 8-8-31, L.T. C.

FROM NEW. YORK.

Silverpine, 8-8-31, Volkart Bros.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 18-9 N Y Kaisha.
Sunko Maru, 8-9 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalia, 15-8-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 22-8. P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Ward 11-8 L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 11-8 L Edwards Ltd.
Branenfels, 12-8, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, 11-8-31, M. Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru, 12-8-31, N. F. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru N F, O S Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda 12-8 M M and Co.
Vasna, 14-8, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subedar, 11-8-31, T. M. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra, 16-8, T M Co.
Surada, 12-8, M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK

Maur, 10-8 F F Campbell.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, N. F. T. M. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 12-8-31, M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Malwa P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ward L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Branenfels L Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA

Aquileia M Italiana

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha

FOR RANGOON.

Subedar, T. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra, T M & Co.
Surada M M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Vasna M M and Co.
Baroda M M and Co.

FOR COASTA.

Gazana, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur F F Campbell and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, T. M. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Mirzapore boats 7-8-31 A. Cotton
Tanyo Maru boats 7-8-31 A. Cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

S.S. Varna for Port Said:—28 bales cotton yarn; 15 bales cotton yarn.

For Famagusta: 6 bales cotton yarn.

For Jaffa: 50 bales cotton yarn E El. Ejil.

S.S. Maur for New York: 105 cwts gum karaya S Khetsey and Co.

S.S. Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Sonnenfels for Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 125 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.; 38 bales wool raw W T Suren.

For Hamburg:—33 bales wool raw W T Suren; 500 cwts joowar T S Thadani and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.; 10 bales cotton fly V A Save.

S.S. Havre Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Mirzapore:—1000 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.: 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagoya: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe: 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—505 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.: 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

S.S. Col de Lana, Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—1570 cases paper, 87 cases shoes, 1150 cases glassware, 88 cases hollow glass, 122 cases chains, 628 cases nails, 102 cases Eware, 40 cases screws, 81 cases German sliver ware, 57 cases lamps, 41 cases furniture, 403 cases chemical pulps, 235 cases woodpulp, 1200 bags soda ash, 528 casks chemicals, 444 coils wire.

From Finwe:—8883 pieces dial wood boards.

From Venice: 497 bales silk yarn

From Bari:—75 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—130 bags caustic soda, 141 cases glassware.

From Aden:—34 cases dry fish, 10 bags roots.

Seth Haji Issuf Mahomed Sulleman Botawala Charities.

Abstract of Balance Sheet As At 31st December 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
Capital	21,37,091- 8-5	Immovable Properties	24,68,568-14-8
Reserves	9,85,596-14-4	Furniture, Pots, Pans, Etc., (Less Depreciation)	6,213- 6-3
Tenants' Deposits	16,034- 3-0	Outstanding Rents	47,006- 3-0
Rent received on account	1,014- 4-0	Expenses pre-paid	8,004-12-3
Charities and Expenses unpaid	27,597- 1-0	Payments on account of Buildings under repairs and under reconstruction	1,63,734-10-9
Difference in Books	0- 5-9	Sundry Advances	14,832-15-6
		Balance at Imperial Bank of India	45,368-11-0
		Cash in Hand	637- 7-1
		Cash with Rander Office	4,115-12-8
		Sundry Deposits	880-0-0
		4 Per Cent. of Government of India Loan of the face-value of Rs. 4,25,000/- (at cost price)	4,00,828- 2-0
		Interest accrued on above Loans	7,083- 5-4
	31,67,334- 4-6		31,67,334- 4-6

Abstract of Income and Expenditure from 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
To, Charity payments	82,427- 1-2	By Net Rents of Immovable Properties, Etc.	1,89,881-12-8
To, Management Expenses, Etc.	20,505-10-5	Interest on Securities	17,000-0-0
To, Stamps, Postage, Telegrams Travelling Expenses, and Interest credited to other funds, Etc.	29,489- 6-6	By Interest credited to the General Charity Fund as some moneys were used towards reconstruction of properties pertaining to the Fund set apart for aiding the poor and destitute of Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	4,282- 0-6
To, Balance transferred to Reserve Accounts as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay for Management of the Charities	82,454-15-2	Excess of Charity debited to the Capital Account of the Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	3,713- 4-1
	2,14,877- 1-3		2,14,877- 1-3

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY, Auditors.

SAIYED MOHAMMEDREZA M., Secretary.

A.U. BOTAWALA, Managing Trustee.
M.A. MULLA,
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI IBRAHIM DADHA,
E. U. BOTAWALA,
A. C. YAKUBALI, Trustees'

Mr. E.U. BOTAWALA has not signed the accounts as he is out of India.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 8.

October	8.12
December	8.31
January	8.40
March	8.62
May	8.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 8.

October	8.05
December	8 8.29
Middling Spot	7.83

New York, August 8.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	.....
January	.....
March	.....

NEW YORK: NOON CALL—

October	.....
January	.....
March	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 8.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 8.

	Opening.	Closing.
July	...	...
August		4.28
September		4.32
October	4.33	4.37
November		4.40
December		4.45
January	4.45	4.49
February		4.53
March	4.54	4.57
April		4.61
May	4.61	4.65
June		4.68
July	4.68	4.71
August		4.74
Middling Spot		4.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	2,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales for East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 8.

BROACH (Good Staple)—	
Fully Good	3 61
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.91
OOMRA—	
Good	3.21
Fully Good	3.36
Fine	3.51
BENGAL—	
Good	2.96
Fully Good	3.06
Fine	3.16
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.06
Fine	3.16
Superfine	3.25

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 7.

	season to date	this week	Corresponding season 1930-31	week 1930-31	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	15	15	73	70	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada, and other America (excluding linters)	38	38	24	21	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	27	27	34	32	,,
Of which to Japan	12	12	nil	nil	,,
Of which to China	1	1	1	nil	,,
Of which to G. B.	1	1	6	5	,,
Of which to Germany	3	3	7	7	,,
Stock at New York	—	228	—	238	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,763	—	1,571	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	772	—	549	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	7,202	—	5,331	,,
Of which American Cotton	—	5,122	—	3,061	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	120	120	108	94	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	14	14	63	33	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 3.

September (Sakellaridis)	6.33
October	6.51
November	6.63
January	6.83
March	7.01
May	7.20
July	7.35
F.G.F. Spot	6.70

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, August 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes 17|9 Aug.|Sept. quoted.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes 18|3 Aug.|Sept. quoted.
Wheat South Australian, Parcel 20|3 Aug.|Sept. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels 23|3 July|Aug. quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, August 8

Java Sugar fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta, per cwt. 8 Aug.|Sept. sellers.
C. and F. Bonmbay, per cwt. 8|0-2 Aug.|Sept. sellers.
C. and F. Bombay, per cwt. 8|0-1|2 Aug.|Sept. sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, August 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 8

Cotton seed, Bombay, ton £5:3:9 July|Aug. nominal.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £12:2:6 Aug.|Sept sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £10:10:0 Aug.|Sept. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard, ribbed, Spot 2-9|16 sellers.

LINSEED.
London, August 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £10:5:0 Aug.|Sept. nominal.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton £5:0 Aug.|sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton £11:7:6 Aug.|Sept nominal.

LINSEED OIL.
London, August 8.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt 15 sept.|Dec sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt 16 Jan.|April sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

Silver: a little selling by China.
London, August 8.
Market is quiet.

Spot	12-13|16
Forward	12-13|16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 8.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 8.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.47-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.04-1/8.
T.T. Londos on Brussels	34.31
T.T. London on Madrid	53.70
T.T. London on Milan	92.81
T.T. London on Paris	123.89
T.T. London on Prague	163.80
T.T. London on Berne	24.87

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, August 8.

Demand Bills	484.33

REJUVENATION

BILAS YOGA—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure and hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

NO LICENSE ALARM PISTOLS

An amazing invention to frighten dacoits, thieves, monkeys, also for starts in races, dogs training, open air games, defence, hunting etc. It gives Noise as loud as that of a real pistol. Absolutely harmless and so do not come under the Arms Act and can be kept by everyone without a license. Automatic Repeater Rs. 6|8. Alarming Patakas Rs. 2|8 per 100. Single fire pistol Rs. 3|4. Alarming Patakas per box of 50. Rs. 1|8. PIONEER ARMS CO., (No. 80) Meerut.

PICKETING AND BOYCOTT IN BERAR

AMRAOTI, Aug. 5.

The programme of boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition as laid down by the Provincial Congress Committee was carried out with great enthusiasm even in the distant corners of Berar. An extensive tour of lectures on the boycott movement was made by the leaders and workers of the Amraoti District Congress Committee under the supervision of the Secretary Mr. T. G. Joshi, and about 200 lectures were given at not less than 75 towns and villages.

In accordance with the same programme Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee toured in the province visiting several places of importance, and delivering lectures.

The boycott programme of the Tilak week has resulted in picketing at various places and consequently seizing foreign cloth bales. The Khamgaon Taluka Congress Committee has begun a very intense picketing on foreign cloth shops since three weeks. The picketers are standing before the shops for about 12 hours a day under the supervision of Korde-Guruji.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

League Of Nations As Arbitrator.

MR. C. V. ACHARIAR'S SCHEME OF COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Objections To Federal Scheme

FUTURE CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE UNITARY AND PARLIAMENTARY

The Hindu procession was in military order, carrying lathis. None of the attackers appears to be injured. The attackers fled when the processionists rushed forward.

The thirteenth session of the Hindu Mahasabha commenced at halfpast one this afternoon in Mulraj Khatau Godown all the delegates squatting on the ground. About two thousand delegates and spectators were present including Doctor Moonje, Mr. Raje, Laxmanrao Rana, Colonel Prince Hemchandra of Nepal and a large number of ladies.

After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the President Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar delivered his speech in English, Mr. Abhyankar, pleader, reading its Marathi rendering.

DOMINION STATUS NOW.

The President made a strong plea for the immediate grant of Dominion Status for India and stressed that the only solution of the Hindu-Moslem problem, wrongly termed the Minority Problem, was that it should be entrusted to the League of Nations, which was actually protecting Moslem minorities in certain European States. The President finished his speech at at 4-30 p.m. The session adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Mahajani, Chairman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the delegates referred to the loss of some distinguished leaders.

NO PROBLEM OF MINORITIES.

Referring to the clamour of protection for minorities, he asserted that the problem as understood in the rest of the world did not exist in India at all. Quoting an eminent authority on the question he said: "Those who conceive this system of protection to Minorities did not dream of creating within States a group of inhabitants who would regard themselves as permanently foreign to the general organisation of the country. We must prevent the minority from transforming itself into a privileged class. If we take the exaggerated conception of autonomy of minorities to the last extreme these minorities will become a disruptive element in the state and a source of national disorganisation."

DISRUPTION OF NATION.

Adverting to a resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress he remarked that in its eagerness to effect a compromise it had acceded to some of the demands which are likely to lead to the disruption of the Nation. He dwelt at length on Shudhi, Sangathan and removal of untouchability.—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar at the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference held on Saturday:—

We have met here on a very critical and memorable occasion in the struggle to regain our national freedom, both political and economic. The Round Table Conference is about to meet again, and, although its decisions would only be recommendations for adoption by His Majesty's Labour Government and by Parliament, they would be final so far as that Conference is concerned. While it may be a matter for regret that our institution has not been invited to send its own delegates to the Conference, yet, it is our important duty at this hour to make our contribution in pursuit of our ideals and realisation of our objects, as well by placing our points of view before the Conference as by informing the public opinion of the world.

In trying to appreciate the present situation with a view to find out exactly how we may act, we must bear in mind four or five leading factors. First and foremost, there is the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, concluded as the result of the brilliantly planned and patriotically executed move of Mahatma Gandhiji. While Mahatmaji has thereby greatly added to our debt of gratitude to him our thanks are also due to Lord Irwin.

I shall discuss the Indian problem chiefly with reference to three of its important aspects and if we reach satisfactory conclusions about these, we may be pretty sure that we have contributed substantially towards its solution. And, these three are: (a) the problem of Minorities, especially the Hindu-Muslim problem, (b) the proposed Federal Constitution, linking the Indian States with British India so as to create a consolidated greater India and (c) certain Reservations and Safeguards alluded to in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as essential.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES.

The problem of Minorities has assumed unique dominance in Indian politics.

I may be pardoned here for stating at once that our difficulty in solving this problem is due almost entirely to certain foreign and irrelevant elements that subjectively constitute this problem. It is a fact, and Maulana Shaukat Ali admitted it the other day that there is no such problem in the Indian States. Neither the Government nor non-Muslims are able to arrive at a settlement with them. Prominent Muslims such as Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, are clearly of opinion that no satisfactory solution would be reached in the near future. Therefore, the one important question before us is, what is the remedy? Are we to postpone the constitutional reform and the political salvation of the country until we reach a solution of this problem so as to give satisfaction to everybody in the country? It would be disastrous to adopt such an unreasonable attitude, look at it how you may. Rather the effort must be to analyse and separate the purely local question of the adjustment of claims and interests from the national one of securing power into Indian hands. To my mind, a solution of the minority problem is near at hand, the only solution we can think of. And, that is to invoke the assistance of the great International Institution, the League of Nations.

LEAGUE AS ARBITRATOR.

I venture to suggest this remedy not merely because we are not agreed, and shall not be agreed in the near future, about a settlement, but for much more vital reasons. History teaches us that it is easy enough to arrive at settlements of such questions. What is difficult is to provide for the continued guarantee of those settlements. Very few words are needed to recommend this course for your kind consideration and acceptance. First and foremost I desire to call your attention to the often-stated objection that this is a domestic matter and that, therefore, the League of Nations could not interfere. This is a great mistake. No doubt, it is true that neither the Hindus nor the Muslims nor both of them together can submit this question for arbitration by the League of Nations. But the Government of British India, or better the Government of the coming Dominion of its own motion can and ought to do so to save the situation. The protection of Minority rights in pre-War Europe was certainly considered part of public International law. It is not correct to say that the protection of minorities is purely a matter of domestic concern.

It is a pity that India became one of the original members of the League of Nations; but it became so involuntarily and as an anamoly. This is the only subject nation that is somehow a member of the League of Nations. There is nothing therefore, to prevent Dominion of India from acting as new members in Europe were asked to act, in regard to the Minority questions. The Dominion Government of India has only to make a declaration to the effect that it treats the protection of Minorities in India as a fundamental and international concern and consents to vesting the jurisdiction for this protection in the League of Nations, accepting the provisions applicable to the two sets of States already mentioned.

In the meanwhile, the Declaration of Rights in the proposed Constitution may embrace provisions for the cultural, linguistic and religious protection of the Minorities, as the Working Committee of the Congress has wisely recommended.

When the new Government of British India is thus started on its legs, the Minority problem, or the Muslim problem to put it more accurately, will cease to be a problem of domestic politics. So there is absolutely no need for our Muslim brethren and sisters to fear that their special rights would not be safe in our country itself. However, if they have a grievance, there is the League of

(Continuel on page 8.)

BURMA REBELS ARMED WITH SWADESHI GUNS

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

With reference to the defeat of rebels in Prome District, it now appears that the men were pursued and that two more of them were killed near the Kama border. Three were arrested. They were dressed uniformly in white and armed with local made guns and bombs.

In Pegu dacoits looted a headman's guns and cartridges and committed murders. On the night of August 5, five dacoits armed with guns attacked Thetkaigon railway station in Kayan area, looted the Station Master's house and took away some railway cash. The dacoits locked the inmates in the kitchen and assaulted one. One of the dacoits was arrested.

CHOLERA SHOWS LITTLE SIGNS OF ABATEMENT

Heavy Death Roll

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 7.

The extent of the terrible havoc which the epidemic of cholera has been causing in the three Karnatak Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur will be evident from the fact that since its commencement some months before till the 1st instant there were no less than 12,598 attacks, of which 5,822 proved fatal. To this total the District of Belgaum which is the worst sufferer contributed 5,263 attacks and 2,446 deaths. Dharwar District which comes closely next in point of suffering shared 4,457 attacks and 2,246 deaths while the District of Bijapur contributed 2,878 attacks and 1,130 deaths.

Thanks to the untiring effodts of the Public Health Department and the Local Bodies a relaxation has however set in from last week in almost all the rural as well as Urban circles exucept Hubli where the record maintains the same figure.

CALCUTTA EDITOR JAILED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Mr. Madhogovinda Vadkankar, Editor and Mr. B. K. Sundaram, Printer and Publisher of "Har Har Mahadeo," a Hindi weekly, were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four and three months simple imprisonment respectively on the charge of promoting cisas hatred. —A. P.

GERMAN STATESMEN... RETURN FROM ROME

Rome.—Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius left for Berlin. They were seen off by the Grandi and other notable persons.—Reuter.

Lahore Prisoners Go On Hunger Strike

BAD TREATMENT TO POLITICALS

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

All under-trial prisoners in the "conspiracy" case have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged bad treatment meted to political prisoners in the Punjab, particularly to the accused Bhagram.

Sukdevraj who is being tried in the supplementary conspiracy case has also gone on hunger-strike for the same reason.—A. P.

BENARES MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

BENARES, Aug. 8.

The workers of the Benares Cotton and Silk Mills are still on strike, to-day being the eighth day. All departments of the mills remain closed. This evening the strikers took out a procession from the Mills to the Town Hall ground where they held a meeting.

A resolution protesting against 25 per cent reduction of wages was passed and a small Committee consisting of representatives of strikers and also local public workers with a view to explore avenues for a compromise with the management was formed.—A. P.

TWO KILLED IN MOTOR CRASH

Two More Persons Injured

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

A Kumbakonam message says that a serious motor accident occurred near Karakudi resulting in two persons being killed and two other passengers injured.—A. P.

More Representation For Nationalist Muslims Wanted

MADRAS, August 8.

Seth Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., and several Muslim members of the Madras Legislative Council have telegraphed to the Viceroy urging on him that adequate representation should be granted to Nationalist Muslims at the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

Madras Toddy Shop Auctions Postponed

MADRAS, August 8.

It is understood that auction sales of toddy shops in Madras City which were postponed on the last occasion owing to picketing activities of Congressmen will be held on Saturday next at Collector's office.—A.P.

HASRAT MOHANI'S POLITICAL CREED IN A. NUTSHELL

Actuated By Fear Of Hindu Raj And Concern For Muslims

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

The Mayo Hall was packed for the opening session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Annual Conference.

After prayers Maulana Vilayet Hussain, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address welcoming the delegates who numbered several hundreds.

HIS CREED.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, delivering the Presidential address, explained his political creed with regard to India in a natshell namely, that he could not accept anything short of complete independence and that too on the model of the United States of America or Soviet Russia whose constitutions were democratic federal and centrifugal and in such a constitution the rights of Muslim minorities would be clearly safeguarded.

HINDU RAJ AFTER BRITISH.

After criticising the Congress creed and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Delhi creed Mr. Hasrat Mohani asked, what will be the form of the Indian Government after the British connection has been withdrawn? It was clear, he said that it would be nothing more than Hindu Raj which the Mussalmans could under the circumstances accept.

MUST OPPOSE DOMINION STATUS.

They must, therefore, oppose Dominion Status in all circumstances as this was not a halfway house or part of our ultimate aim but its very negation. If Gandhi reached England and the Round Table Conference ended in giving India Dominion Status of any kind with or without safeguards the conception of complete independence would completely vanish or at any rate not be thought of for a very long time.

There was no doubt, said the President, that this theory of opposing Dominion Status and the Round Table Conference was the idea of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Cawnpore and of advanced Muslims but luckily the attitude of the Congress in totally discarding the minimum demands of the All-India Muslim Conference had made both "moderate" and even "ultra moderate" sections of Mussalmans definitely inclined to oppose responsible central government and to boycott the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

STATES PEOPLES' WEEK IN BHAVNAGAR

Sir Prabhashanker's Threat.

(From A Correspondent).

RANPUR, Aug. 8.

The Provincial Secretary, Indian States' Peoples' Conference, wires the following:—Definite information is received in this office that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Chief Minister, Bhavnagar, whose anti-federation views are too well-known, has openly launched a campaign against the States' Peoples' Week being celebrated in Bhavnagar State, as in the whole of Kathiawar.

Programme of States' Peoples' Week is two-fold, one enlistment of members of the Conference whose creed is to achieve responsible Government in States by all peaceful and legitimate means. Second, getting signatures to mass memorial to be submitted to the Congress President, which enumerates four well-known demands of the States' people in connection with coming Federation.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITS.

Throughout Kathiawar volunteers are paying house to house visits to fulfil this programme under the guidance of specially appointed local committees. No public meetings are held and no State or Prince is individually referred to. Peoples' Week work is being carried on everywhere in the most harmless manner.

Till now nowhere have the State authorities taken any objection, but Sir Prabhashanker smelt danger in this work. According to reports he toured in a special train from mahal to mahal, visited important towns and in threatening tones asked local workers to stop immediately all activities about States' Peoples' Week. He also ordered through States officers all citizens who became members and signed mass memorials to withdraw. After touring the district four days Sir Prabhashanker reached Bhavnagar and called all members to Bhavnagar.

He also summoned those district workers, whom he could not see there, through special sowars. Police officials visited Bhavnagar Committee Office and demanded the names of new conference members and signatories of the memorial. The Committee refused. Local Mahajan and other influential men, as also proprietors of printing presses were through the police brought before Sir Prrabhashanker who delivered a long angry speech and said in substance:

WHO DRAFTED JAM'S LETTER.

"The activities of States' Peoples' Conference aim at uprooting the Princes' order. I will not tolerate them either. You stop these yourself, or I will issue an Ordinance. I know how to fight the so-called peoples' activities. I have been all these years fighting them. It was I who drafted the Jamsaheb's letter which the "Saurashtra" published. I do not fear any body. My goodness should not be taken as weakness. I want your reply before night. Peoples' Week activities must cease in Bhavnagar State from to-morrow."

After Sir Prabhashanker's speech the signature of one Secretary States' Peoples' Week Committee was secured on a telegram asking all Mahal workers to stop activities and Bhavnagar is astir and knowing this the whole Kathiawar will, I am sure, receive this news with the same feeling.

TWO REVOLVER SHOTS FIRED AT POINT BLANK RANGE

FERGUSSON COLLEGE INCIDENT NARRATED IN COURT

Principal And A. D. C. To Governor In The Witness-Box

POONA, Aug. 8.

Criminal proceedings under Sections 307, I.P.C., and 19 (E) and (F) of the Arms Act against Vasudeo Balvant Gogate, alleged assailant of the Governor of Bombay at the Fergusson College on 22nd July, commenced this morning in the Court of Mr. Hyam S. Israel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona. Police were posted in the precincts of the Court.

Khan Saheb Jehangir Pestonjee, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while the accused was represented by Messrs. N. G. Bhadbhade, B.S. Bhamhe and N.G. Garde, pleaders.

Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution to-day.

Cross-examination of all the witnesses was reserved.

GOVERNOR'S PHOTO IN THE POCKET.

Sub-Inspector D.D. Patil stated that the accused was sent to Faraskhana with one of the witness's assistants by Inspector Mills who arrested Gogate at the Fergusson College. Witness then made a search of the body of the accused, when he found a photograph of the Governor and a dagger in the pocket of the accused's coat. A 'panchnama' was then made.

PRINCIPAL IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Principal S.G. Mahajani of the Fergusson College, stated that on behalf of the witness and his colleagues an invitation was sent to the Governor and Lady Hotson for an informal visit to the Fergusson College. Witness said that soon after 11-15 a.m. on 22nd July, the Governor came to the College and was received by the witness, witness's wife and Dr. D.D. Karve. At that time the boys were in their classes which had begun at 11 a.m. He introduced some of the professors to the Governor, Lady Hotson, accompanied by Mrs. Mahajani and Dr. Karve proceeded to the Ladies Hostel. Witness and two members of the staff took the Governor round the various buildings.

As soon as they entered the hall of the reading room on the first floor of the library, they noticed about 200 students seated, reading at their desks. Just a few steps further on, the Governor's attention was drawn to the portraits of the donors on the opposite wall of the hall.

REVOLVER SHOTS.

They were all looking at the portraits, when they heard reports of two shots in quick succession. He could not realise what had happened. The next thing witness saw, was that the Governor had sprung upon and overpowered the accused. Witness and Prof. Yeolekar rushed forward to the spot. The Governor fell upon the accused with the result that a chair was overturned. At the time the shot was fired, the accused was two paces away from the witness.

A.-D.-C. RUSHES AT THE ACCUSED.

Then Capt. Peto rushed there and dispossessed the accused of the revolver and unloaded it. The Governor got up and the accused was held by the wrist by Prof. Yeolekar. Governor asked the accused, why he did it and said: "What a foolish thing you have done, my boy." The Governor then remarked to the witness that it was a foolish demonstration stunt. After that the Governor went round the Reading Room and came down. After being garlanded the Governor left the College.

EYE-WITNESS' STORY.

Capt. D.A.J. Peto, A.-D.-C. to the Governor was then examined.

Witness said that he accompanied the Governor when he visited the Fergusson College. When they had advanced a few paces in the Reading Room and got to a narrow space between two desks at which three students each with their back to the party were reading, the Governor began to look at the pictures on the other side of the wall. When the first shot was fired, witness did not notice it, as two people were behind the Governor. Witness could not see who fired it. After a couple of seconds another shot was fired. There was complete silence after which the witness noticed the Governor jump forward. Witness then drew his sword and rushed forward. After the second shot was fired, the Governor reached the accused. Witness' object was to prevent a third shot being fired. Keeping his sword at the throat of the accused, witness made a search and seized two revolvers one from the assailant's hands and another from his coat.

He then unloaded them. The witness identified the two revolvers exhibited as also the coat worn by the Governor on the occasion which had a hole near the arm and another near the chest, the promissory notes and the wallet all of which were produced in court.

IN GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE ROOM.

Concluding, witness said that after returning to Government House, he was summoned to the Governor's private room for the extraction of the bullet lead. The bullet lead was buried in the coat lining and pieces of the currency notes were then found. The other bullet was found in the lining of the coat subsequent to the one already found.

Professors T.G. Yeolekar and M.K. Joshi of the Fergusson College were then examined. The case was adjourned till Monday. —A.P.

WANTED CENTRAL PULP MILL FOR BAMBOO ... PAPER

Evidence Before Tariff Board

CALCUTTA, August 8.

Mr. C. T. Leeton, Controller and Mr. C. W. Weakford, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India, giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day, expressed the opinion that unless a centralpulp mill for the manufacture of bamboo pulp was established, there was not much prospect for the bamboo paper industry, as the work done as experiments on bamboo pulp by various mills appeared to be rather piecemeal.—A.P.

STAND BY DELHI RESOLUTION

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the U. P. Muslim Conference, in the course of his address referred to the present situation in India which in his opinion was full of anxiety and the need for giving a mandate to the delegates to the Round Table Conference which he hoped that gathering would give. He emphasised the need for expressing a firm determination to stand by the Delhi Resolution which contained the minimum demand of Muslim India.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left by the night train.

Rugby.—The engagement is officially aonounced of Lady May Cambridge, niece of the Queen, who returned from South Africa a few months ago with her father and mother the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice to Captain Henry Abel Smith of the Royal Horse Guards. The marriage will probably take place in October.—B. O. W.

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